

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

o. 28,627 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1975 Established 1887

U.S. Authorizes Pan Am, TWA To Trim Flights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board today approved a route swap agreement between the nation's two largest international airlines that will mean fewer flights to Europe and higher revenues for the two financially ailing carriers.

The board approved an agreement between Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines calling for Pan Am to suspend its service to Rome and to Vienna, while TWA drops its service to Germany and across the Pacific Ocean. The board estimated that the agreement would result in net operating gains of between \$17 million and \$24.3 million for Pan Am and between \$16 million and \$25.4 million for TWA in the first year alone. The two airlines had a combined loss of more than \$111 million for the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1974.

U.S. to Shut 23 Reactors, Seek Faults

After Cracks in Pipe Are Found in Illinois

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The discovery of cracks in pipes in the emergency cooling system of a reactor in Illinois has forced the government to order utilities operating half of the nation's reactors to shut down within the next 20 days and search for similar possible faults in their power plants.

2 Parties Heed Ban On Rallies In Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Portugal's Socialist and Communist parties said today that they would heed a ban that military authorities issued last night to block rival demonstrations that the feuding parties had planned for tomorrow.

EEC Unit Votes Plan to Equalize Members' 'Dues'

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The European Commission today agreed unanimously on a plan to protect any member state from paying an unfair share of the Common Market's running costs, a commission spokesman said.

Israeli Panel Lists Mistakes By Military Chiefs in '73 War

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The official commission investigating the October, 1973, war today attributed Israel's initial setbacks to a series of command, control and communication failures in the face of the surprise Arab attack on two fronts.

U.K. Report Urges Detention Of Ulster Suspects Continue

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—A government commission has acknowledged that suspected terrorists in Ulster are imprisoned without trial largely on the basis of evidence of paid informers. But it urged that the system be continued because the risk of violence is so great.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.



HUNGER STRIKE VIGIL—Women relatives of 16 Irish Republican Army men on a hunger strike in the Portlaoise Prison, 50 miles from Dublin, have also gone on a hunger strike while picketing outside the prison's gate.

Opposes Exceptional Treatment

U.K. Report Urges Detention Of Ulster Suspects Continue

The committee recommended an end to the special political status which some convicts now have. About 1,100 Ulster men and women, including 400 Protestants, claim that the murders, bombings, bank robberies and other crimes for which they have been convicted were politically motivated. As a result, they are not required to wear prison uniforms and not required to work; they are allowed extra visits from relatives and can spend money more freely behind bars.

Wilson and Ford Discuss Economic Crisis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Ford and British Prime Minister Wilson began today a two-day meeting here today, with the world's recession-inflation problems receiving maximum attention.

Deep Discussions

Mr. Wilson said he and the President would engage in "deep discussions" as friends, partners and allies. "We would not be meeting at a time of greater moment for the cause our two countries have worked and fought for over the years," the Prime Minister declared.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.



Maj. Vitor Alves, minister without portfolio, discussing Portugal's cancellation of political rallies.

Israeli Panel Lists Mistakes By Military Chiefs in '73 War

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The official commission investigating the October, 1973, war today attributed Israel's initial setbacks to a series of command, control and communication failures in the face of the surprise Arab attack on two fronts.

U.K. Report Urges Detention Of Ulster Suspects Continue

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—A government commission has acknowledged that suspected terrorists in Ulster are imprisoned without trial largely on the basis of evidence of paid informers. But it urged that the system be continued because the risk of violence is so great.

Wilson and Ford Discuss Economic Crisis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Ford and British Prime Minister Wilson began today a two-day meeting here today, with the world's recession-inflation problems receiving maximum attention.

Deep Discussions

Mr. Wilson said he and the President would engage in "deep discussions" as friends, partners and allies. "We would not be meeting at a time of greater moment for the cause our two countries have worked and fought for over the years," the Prime Minister declared.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Dark News For Venice

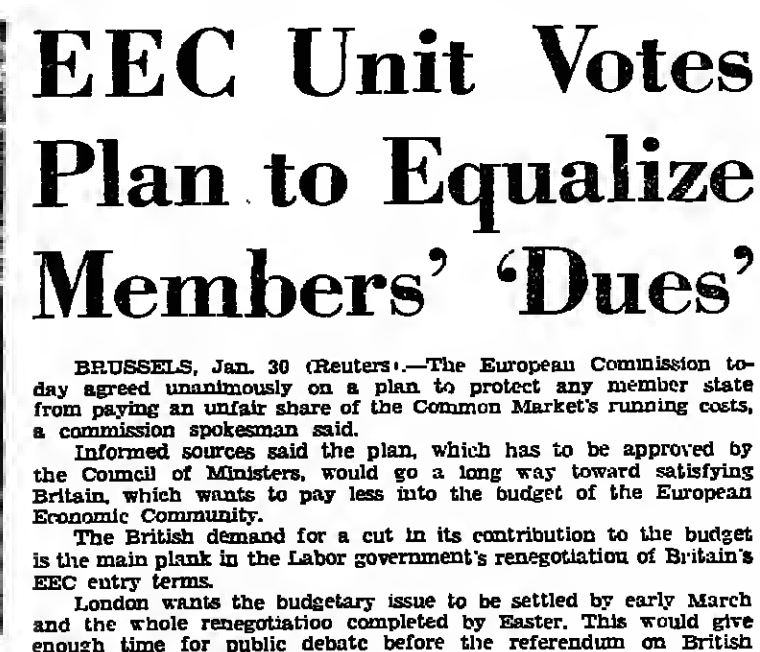
VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.



HUNGER STRIKE VIGIL—Women relatives of 16 Irish Republican Army men on a hunger strike in the Portlaoise Prison, 50 miles from Dublin, have also gone on a hunger strike while picketing outside the prison's gate.

Opposes Exceptional Treatment

U.K. Report Urges Detention Of Ulster Suspects Continue

The committee recommended an end to the special political status which some convicts now have. About 1,100 Ulster men and women, including 400 Protestants, claim that the murders, bombings, bank robberies and other crimes for which they have been convicted were politically motivated. As a result, they are not required to wear prison uniforms and not required to work; they are allowed extra visits from relatives and can spend money more freely behind bars.

Wilson and Ford Discuss Economic Crisis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Ford and British Prime Minister Wilson began today a two-day meeting here today, with the world's recession-inflation problems receiving maximum attention.

Deep Discussions

Mr. Wilson said he and the President would engage in "deep discussions" as friends, partners and allies. "We would not be meeting at a time of greater moment for the cause our two countries have worked and fought for over the years," the Prime Minister declared.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Dark News For Venice

VENICE, Jan. 30 (AP).—Venice was told yesterday to pay its 2-year-old, 1.1-billion-lire (\$1.7-million) electricity bill or have its power cut off.

Thieu Sees No U.S. Plan to Seek New Talks

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that the United States has no plans to reopen secret negotiations with the Vietnamese Communists to bring them back to the conference table.

Spain's Police Tighten Curb On Students

Schools Are Closed After Disturbances

MADRID, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Authorities moved today against a wave of student unrest by stepping up police control of campuses and temporarily closing some of them.

Thousands of Spanish students have been holding assemblies and staging demonstrations to demand increased freedom, to back striking industrial workers or to protest police action on their campuses. Other protests concerned educational reform.

The student unrest is running parallel to the continuing illegal industrial stoppages in Spain since late fall. The government-controlled trade union organization said yesterday that Spanish strikes in 1974 were the worst in 10 years. The biggest strikes—in Pamplona and Barcelona—have occurred since the beginning of this year.

Authorities today closed down the University of Valladolid for the third time this month because of incidents in which its rector was slightly injured by objects students threw at him.

Student sources said the Valladolid campus has been the scene of demonstrations and clashes between students and police because of student support for striking workers. An unknown number of students have been detained, they said.

Education Minister Cruz Martinez Estrella canceled a visit to Murcia University today because of a student strike. In Oviedo, academic authorities closed three schools of the local university following incidents and a student march through the center of town.

In Madrid, riot police were guarding the campus. The newspaper ABC published pictures showing the wall of a university canteen covered with hammers and sickles and Communist slogans. The paper said authorities apparently no longer bothered to remove such articles.

The government recently tried to channel student unrest by arranging for relatively free elections of nonpolitical student representatives to university bodies.

The industrial stoppages, involving as many as 150,000 workers on a single day, have occurred in a rotating pattern. They have focused on the northern Basque provinces in recent days.

Spokesmen for labor and management have said that many of the strikes are politically motivated, concerning demands for trade union freedom and the right to strike which is not recognized under Spanish law.

A recent report by the official trade union organization said "labor subversion" was the gravest danger to Spain's political development.

Israeli Views Of 1973 War

(Continued from Page 1)

only then a decision should be made as to its public release. It also urged that parts of its report should be made compulsory reading for army officers down to the level of lieutenant, "so that necessary lessons will be drawn from this failure."

In the published digest of its report, the commission cited a variety of personal and institutional failures in the early days of the war ranging from poor administration of the army's emergency supply depots to the inability of individual commanders to control their forces.

The commission's main points included the following:

- The breakdown of field intelligence. Noting that this branch, like all others, was caught by surprise, the report stated: "To a great extent, intelligence was responsible for the faults during the fighting. In the opening days, field intelligence practically did not operate."

- Lax Discipline

Chronically lax discipline in the armed forces. Noting that "an undisciplined army is doomed to sink in a swamp of faults and misdeeds," the commission concluded that the generally relaxed attitude toward discipline in the Israeli Army during routine periods adversely affected its performance during the war itself.

- Inadequate defensive measures on the Syrian front.

The commission concluded that the Northern Command had detected some of the Syrian preparations for war but misread the enemy's intentions and failed to take the steps necessary to prepare for total war rather than a limited attack.

Command breakdown on the southern front. The commission reported that the Southern Command failed to carry out the major objectives outlined by the chief of staff in the early days of the war, failed to control its forces adequately and failed to read the battle correctly as it developed.

The commission was particularly harsh in its conclusions about Maj. Gen. Shmuel Gonen, who was commander of the southern front at the time and was suspended from active duty a year ago.



PLO PRISONER—Youssef Saleh Hassan, one of the unsuccessful hijackers of a plane in Dubai, in his cell at the Palestine Liberation Organization prison outside Damascus. The prison and inmates were visited by newsmen Wednesday.

Condemn S. African Program

Namibian Guerrillas to Step Up Warfare

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The leader of the nationalist movement in South-West Africa (Namibia) says his group now plans to accelerate the guerrilla war there to force

South Africa to withdraw from the country. Calling the recent elections among the Ovambo people a "mockery of justice and democracy," the president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Sam Nujoma,

said in an interview here that "We will continue with the fighting no matter how long it takes to liberate Namibia."

In the mid-January elections, 55 per cent of eligible Ovambo voters participated despite SWAPO's call for a boycott. The results have been viewed in Pretoria as a victory for its policy on Namibia but they could actually precipitate the confrontation with the nationalists that South Africa is seeking to avoid.

A resolution of South Africa's dispute with the UN over Namibia is a prerequisite of the black African states for détente with the Pretoria government.

Provocation Charged

"We are not going to recognize the results," Mr. Nujoma said. "It's a provocation. It's all aimed at promoting Bantustans," he said, referring to the South African policy of creating internal African homelands separated from the white areas.

South Africa, which continues to rule the former German colony of South-West Africa despite the UN termination of Pretoria's mandate in 1966, held the Orange-Banango conference of Namibian peoples to decide the colony's constitutional fate.

Representatives of 10 white, colored and African homelands into which South Africa has divided Namibia are expected to attend the conference while SWAPO, a nonracial political party, is almost certain to be excluded.

It appears that South Africa is promoting a plan for 10 semi-autonomous, ethnic homelands linked in a federal state that would eventually become independent but remain under its strong influence. There are about 578,000 Africans, 77,000 coloreds (mixed race) and 80,000 whites living in Namibia.

Mr. Nujoma said his group would not participate in "any tribal discussions. We will never recognize such talks," he said.

SWAPO Strength

SWAPO's main strength is among the 250,000 Ovambos in northern Namibia, but it claims to represent all Africans there and a number of its leaders are from other ethnic groups.

Mr. Nujoma has laid down six preconditions for talks with the South African government including Pretoria's recognition of Namibia's right to independence and of SWAPO as "the only authentic representative of the Namibian people." It is also demanding the release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles to the country.

But Mr. Nujoma said he doubts that South African Prime Minister John Vorster is serious about détente in Namibia.

He said that his organization was preparing for a long armed struggle with South Africa and pointed out that the independence of Angola in November would give the nationalists a border of almost 1,000 miles on Namibia. The South Africans are already creating a six-mile-wide "no-man's-land" along the border in anticipation of incursions.

Selassie, corruption, ignorance and poverty.

To do something—to decide how to reform society—is not so easy for even the best-motivated Ethiopian. Even if rapid reform did not prove to be bloody, it might prove to be ineffective.

Land reform is almost always at the top of priority lists. What kind of land reform is a question so important that it could lead to civil war. Should it be reduction of the rents that tenant farmers pay, redistribution of ownership or something else?

No Administration

Possible resistance is not the serious difficulty. There is simply no administrative machinery to carry out reforms, sweeping or otherwise.

In the December declaration, the army said it intended to create a single Socialist party. Ethiopia has never had a political party.

To visitors, the minuscule class of educated, urbanized people in Addis Ababa seems to symbolize Ethiopia since that is all they make contact with. The vast majority, however, live 20 miles or more from the nearest road and have been told by their priests that reading is the work of the devil.

The peasants seem to have accepted the collapse of Haile Selassie, whom they had revered. Whether they would easily accept the destruction of their archaic social and religious institutions is another question.

While the Emperor's fall did not lead to revolt in the rural areas, a ras, or duke—the highest rank in the nobility—named Mengesha Seyoum defected from his post as governor of Tigre Province and is gathering men in a so-called Tigre Liberation Front.

With only about 30,000 fighting men the army cannot even reach much of the countryside and it certainly cannot control it by force. At best it must lead and do so it may have to define its aims more clearly.

Cape Town Theater Complex To Be Opened to Nonwhites

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Cape Town's Nico Malan theater complex, which has been the focus of an apartheid controversy since it opened four years ago, will be open soon to members of all races, the administrator of the Cape Province has announced.

The plush, \$15-million opera house was built by black and white labor, with financing from black and white taxpayers, but has been reserved for white audiences because of South Africa's apartheid laws.

The decision to remove the ban was announced by A. H. Vosloo, administrator of the Cape, but it was understood that the initiative came from Prime Minister John Vorster. The Prime Minister pledged last week to nonwhite leaders that the government would end "unnecessary and purely irritating racial discrimination."

From its inception, the Nico Malan has been seen as a prime example of the government's segregation policy. Many Cape Townians boycotted the theater to display opposition to apartheid.

Newspapers and white and non-white politicians have called the

move a major step in eliminating discrimination. The Cape Times, in an editorial today, said that "the opening of the Nico Malan, as a symbolic gesture, could be significant indeed" and "the Prime Minister is to be congratulated on a courageous decision."

The leader of the opposition Progressive party, Colin Eglin, said that "the government's latest decision is good evidence to a thoroughly bad racist decision taken several years ago."

Members of the government plan to meet soon with officials of the Nico Malan to discuss how integration of the theater will be implemented.

New President Nominated

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 30 (AP).—South African Finance Minister Nico Diederichs was nominated today by the ruling National party to succeed President Jim Vorster in April. Under the constitution, a president may serve a single term of seven years.

Mr. Diederichs has been finance minister since 1967. Since the National party holds a majority in the electoral college, his election as president is assured.

'Socialist' Plans Undefined

Ethiopian Military Hesitates On Brink of Reform Program

By Charles Mohr

ADDIS ABABA (NYT).—When the army took control of this country in September, it propagated a now ubiquitous slogan—"Ethiopia First"—but it did not say what it meant.

Last month, the 130-man provisional military government, in a lengthy policy declaration, said it meant the establishment of Ethiopian socialism.

There is still doubt as to what this entails and on which path the army intends to lead the 26 million people of what had been an absolute monarchy with a feudal social structure.

A foreigner who has spent some time here said the other day, "any change in this country is going to be very slow or bloody."

It is possible that the assessment is too pessimistic; in any case it tends to define the problem. It is certainly not an outlook that is acceptable to the almost anonymous soldiers running the country after the ouster of Emperor Haile Selassie.

To do nothing is obviously dangerous in a climate of instability and heightened expectations. Yet almost a year after the start of the army mutinies that sealed the Emperor's fate, nothing, in effect, is what the junta has done. It has concentrated on humiliating, punishing and even executing the leaders of the old order. Its publicly announced decisions have been few.

It appointed a committee of civilian advisers. Their sole public act has been to issue a new list of national holidays that, at least, gave comfort to the Moslem elements in a country long dominated by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

Long Twilight

Although junta members never see journalists and seldom talk even with diplomats, one thing does seem clear. The members of the junta appear to love Ethiopia deeply and to be ashamed by its long twilight of social injustice, servility to the court of Haile



MINIPLANE—French engineer Michel Colomban in his airplane, reportedly the smallest flyable one in the world. The plane, with a wingspan of five meters and two tiny engines, reportedly can go 500 kilometers on 20 liters of gas. It has a cruising speed of 170 kilometers an hour. It cost him 5,400 francs.

Says More Evaders, Deserters Apply

Ford Extends Clemency Program for a Month

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Ford, citing a "significant increase" in applications for his conditional clemency program for Vietnam war deserters and draft evaders, announced today that the program would be extended a month beyond its expiration date tomorrow.

In a statement read by Press Secretary Ron Nessen at the White House, Mr. Ford said: "After reviewing the progress of this program, I believe that many of those who could benefit from it are only now learning of its application to their cases."

"This belief is based on a significant increase in the number of applications and inquiries the past few weeks when publicity and communications about this program were greatly expanded."

The clemency program was announced by Mr. Ford on Sept. 16. Under its terms, draft evaders would have to report to the appropriate U.S. attorney by Jan. 31 and deserters would have to report to their military commanders by the same date.

Clemency Board

For those already convicted of draft evasion or desertion, the President established a nine-member clemency board headed by former New York Republican Sen. Charles Goodell.

Persons who applied for the program would have to spend up to 24 months in jobs judged to "promote the national health, safety or interest."

So far, only about 5 per cent of the estimated 130,000 men eligible for the program have applied, but, according to Mr. Goodell, most of these applications have been received in the last four weeks.

Mr. Nessen, when asked by newsmen, could not provide any exact figure on the number of requests for information on the program but said that he understood that the number of persons applying or inquiring about the program in the last four weeks was 10 times that of the number expressing interest in the previous 3 1/2 months.

According to Mr. Goodell, by the first week of this month only about 850 applications were received, but he expects that by the end of the month, the old expiration date of the program, as many as 6,000 men will have applied.

At the White House, Mr. Nes-

sen was asked whether the President might extend the expiration date beyond March 1 if the heightened interest in the program continues. He replied, "I don't know of any plans to do that."

Earlier, Mr. Goodell, on a television interview show, said that he had "great respect" for those "who opposed and resisted out of principle." He also said that he did not think that there would ever be a grant of unconditional amnesty as has been demanded by many draft evaders.

When President Ford first announced the program, he was bitterly denounced by both the draft evaders and by a number of veterans groups, the latter claiming the program was overly punitive and the latter contending it was too lenient.

Today, representatives of draft evader groups said that the program was "very punitive" and declared that they would not

return to the United States without "full, universal, unconditional amnesty."

At the same time, the national commander of the American Legion, said that his group was "disappointed and dismayed" that the program was extended and complained that government efforts should be directed toward helping honorably discharged veterans who are having trouble finding jobs rather than toward those "who chose to abrogate their responsibilities as citizens."

Today, representatives of draft evader groups said that the program was "very punitive" and declared that they would not



MOVING BACK—A South Vietnamese family using a bicycle as a moving van as it returned to shattered town of Hoai Duc, northeast of Saigon, after letup in fighting.

Thieu Teaches U.S. Reporters The Inexclusivity of Exclusives

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—During the last week, President Nguyen Van Thieu has ably played upon the egos of the members of Saigon's small press corps and a number of outside correspondents to further his publicity campaign in the United States as Congress considers the issue of further military aid for Saigon.

Mr. Thieu was advised in planning his campaign by U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin.

"I was told (by the Vietnamese) that I was exclusive and first," exploded Frank Mariano of ABC News, who flew in from Hong Kong to film Mr. Thieu for more than an hour Wednesday.

He wasn't first. Mr. Mariano said he was "disgusted" to learn later that Time and The Washington Post had each had "exclusive" interviews with Mr. Thieu on Monday.

By this morning, when Mr. Thieu seemed to wind up his campaign by breakfasting with nine correspondents, it became clear that at least half a dozen had been led to believe that they would be alone and first in scooping the world.

Mr. Thieu began his series of "exclusives" last week, with a French television team, followed this on Monday with The Washington Post and Time, then spoke to a group of nine correspondents today.

Perhaps the glimmest of all was Robert Tamarkin, who had just arrived in Saigon for the Chicago Daily News. "I thought I was having beginner's luck," Mr. Tamarkin said, "when I was promised an exclusive right away." Instead, he wound up at this breakfast, sharing Mr. Thieu with eight other frustrated scoop-seekers.

Wilson and Ford Begin Talks On World Economic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

adviser and the Labor government's principal negotiator with oil companies on Britain's North Sea oil project.

It was understood that Mr. Lever, who holds the title of

chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will meet several American oil company officials in New York next week to reassure them that the Wilson government's planned taxes on oil from the North Sea drilling will not be as bad as some of the firms fear.

The companies, which include Conoco-Gulf and Union Oil, are said to fear that a high tax on such oil revenues would make participation in the project less attractive economically in view of the heavy cost of exploration in the North Sea.

Britain is counting heavily on oil from the North Sea to help in the energy pinch, although a significant flow from those drillings is believed to be several years away.

The Ford-Wilson discussions also are expected to cover the status of East-West détente in advance of Mr. Wilson's visit to Moscow in February.

There have been reports that the Russians would like the Prime Minister and the President to declare jointly that détente is unimpeded, despite some recent setbacks over U.S.-Soviet trade and the Middle East. But U.S. officials say there is little need for such a statement and no need for Mr. Wilson to undertake a role as broker between Washington and Moscow. Mr. Ford still expects to meet with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Washington in the summer.

On Soviet relations, Mr. Wilson said yesterday in Ottawa, where he met with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau: "We do not in any way look upon ourselves as mediators between the United States or any other Western nations and the Soviet Union."

"But we shall use our contacts with the Soviet Union... we'll use our contacts to try and explore what openings there are for further agreement. But we're not trying to get into a phony middle position."

The prime minister will go to New York Saturday for a meeting with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim before returning to Britain.

Rockefeller Pushes for Aid to Saigon

By Lou Cannon

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Vice President Nelson Rockefeller said last night that if Congress failed to provide the \$300 million in additional military aid requested by President Ford for South Vietnam, it would be responsible for the collapse of the Saigon government.

"If we don't [provide aid] and the Communists take over and there's a million people liquidated, we know where the responsibility will lie," Mr. Rockefeller told reporters after addressing a fund-raising dinner attended by 300 Republicans here.

In his speech at the dinner, the Vice President staunchly defended Mr. Ford's economic and energy proposals. But his strongest words were reserved for the Ford administration's request for Vietnamese aid.

"The South Vietnamese are running out of ammunition to defend themselves," Mr. Rockefeller said. "We have a moral obligation that was made by the secretary of state."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had intended to put the American people on notice that, if South Vietnam falls, "the blame for the military conquest of that government lies with the United States."

His speech had originally been billed as one of encouragement for local party members and his aides had advised reporters that the Vice President was unlikely to make any substantive remarks.

That intention apparently changed at a lunch between Mr. Rockefeller and his longtime friend, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who told the Vice President that the United States would not be respected unless it honored its commitments to South Vietnam.

Mr. Rockefeller told reporters that he agreed with this point and told Mr. Kissinger that he would convey this view in his speech.

Thieu Doubts U.S. Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

its language and argumentation are similar to those of earlier Communist directives.

The resolution and a companion document from Binh Dinh Province clearly indicate that the Communists plan to step up military activities in 1975.

The Binh Dinh Province resolution was reportedly delivered to the Saigon authorities by a high-level Viet Cong defector.

Ships Reach Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 30 (AP).—Two more fuel tankers and four barges carrying rice and ammunition got through the insurgent blockade of the Mekong River to Phnom Penh today but at least three ships were lost on the way from South Vietnam.

Port officials in Phnom Penh said that a tanker from the latest convoy was sunk by Khmer Rouge rockets, another was beached and abandoned, apparently because of damage, and a freighter was left in the Mekong River after its rudder was smashed.

هكذا من الضمير

Within Vladivostok Limits

Ford Instructs Geneva Team In U.S. Goals at Arms Talks

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Ford instructed American negotiators yesterday to seek out a "new spirit of compromise" in talks with the Soviet Union in Vladivostok.

According to administration officials,

cali Invites IN Spirit of compromise

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador John J. Ball called yesterday for a "new spirit of compromise" in the UN's efforts to bring about a ceasefire in the Middle East.

Ball said he was convinced

at the United States "must walk

extra mile to overcome suspi-

His remarks, made in Boston

a speech—the text of which

first major U.S. policy state-

ment on the UN since Dec. 6,

Mr. Ball warned the As-

sembly about eroding American

port because of its decisions

the Middle East, the expulsion

South Africa and the "one-

ed" resolutions pushed through

economic matters by the de-

veloping countries.

He insisted that such criticism

be justified and said ignoring

it would be to "betray the in-

terest of the American people."

However, the clear emphasis in

speech yesterday was on in-

giving five-and-a-half negotia-

in the large group of develop-

ing countries in Asia, Africa and

where that make up the Third

world.

In the weeks ahead we will

result intensively with those

pressing different as well as

similar viewpoints," Mr. Ball

There must be a readiness to

move from the initial positions

side expresses," he said. "It

time we begin to talk to one

other instead of at one an-

other.

The time has come to create

a new spirit of constructive

cooperation in the United Nations.

So, there will need to be

emphasis on rounding up

votes and more on accommo-

dation and conciliation."

officials, the President has re-

jected demands, made by Con-

gressional critics, that he would

cease on offensive nuclear arms

be lowered even before they are

written into a formal agreement

at talks beginning tomorrow in

Geneva.

But, the officials said, Mr. Ford

has agreed that negotiations on

reducing the ceilings should be-

gin soon after the new accord

has been approved. The two

countries have agreed that the

accord should extend until 1985.

Under the Vladivostok princi-

ples, each nation would be al-

lowed no more than 2,400 mis-

siles and heavy bombers. Within

that total, each nation would be

permitted to have as many as 1,200

land-based and submarine-

launched missiles with multiple

warheads. These warheads are

known as Multiple Independently

Targetable Re-entry Vehicles,

or MIRVs.

Soviet leaders expressed sur-

prise and dismay at the storm

of criticism in Washington that

greeted the announcement of the

Vladivostok accord. The major

criticism was that the ceilings

had been set too high and that

they would thus codify rather

than curbing the arms race.

Initially, these charges were

made by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-

Wash., and unexpectedly by many

liberal legislators, including Sen.

Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and

Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md.

But recently, officials said, Sen.

Kennedy, Sen. Mathias and

others worked out a compromise

with Secretary of State Henry

Kissinger whereby they would

support a final agreement based

on the Vladivostok accord. If

negotiations were undertaken im-

mediately afterward to set lower

ceilings and curb development of

new weapons.

Mr. Kissinger is said to be-

lieve that the negotiations in

Geneva will be difficult and that

they should not be complicated

by attempts to lower the Vini-

vostok ceilings before any final

accord.

The President and the Soviet

leader agreed at Vladivostok that

the details of the new accord on

limiting offensive nuclear arms

would be worked out by their

negotiating teams in Geneva in

time for their planned summit

meeting during the summer.

Mr. Ford convened a meeting

yesterday of the National Security

Council, including the Ameri-

can delegation to the Geneva

talks, to issue his final instruc-

tions. According to administra-

tion officials, three areas were

covered:

• Definitions of what kinds

of missiles and bombers are to

be included under the ceilings.

• The issues of verification,

particularly so as to insure

against cheating on the num-

ber of missiles equipped with

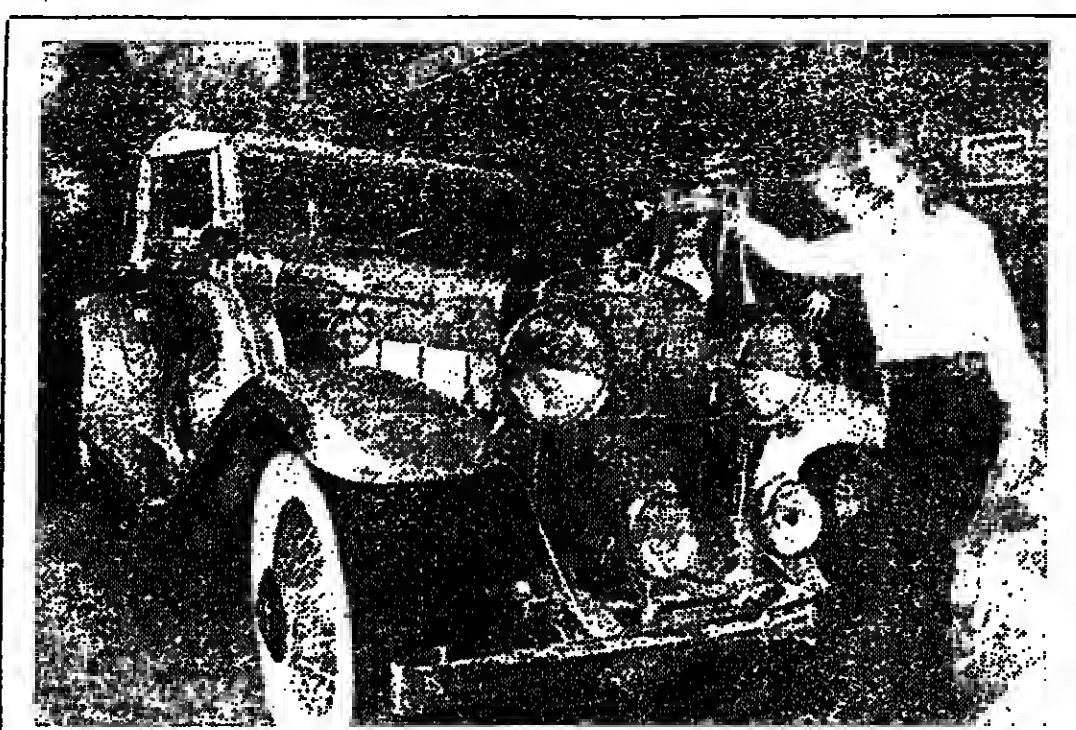
MIRVs.

• The issues of how to deal

with developments that could tip

the nuclear balance that are not

covered by the new agreement.



GILDED LILY—Watched by her husband Jack, Arlene Smith flicks a speck of dust from the radiator cap of his gold-plated 1931 Cadillac Fleetwood. It has a milk floor rug and 142 jewels in its decor. The car, shown here in Beverly Hills, Calif., has an appraised value in excess of a quarter-million dollars.

United Press International

From 40 to 103 a Month

Ford to Seek Big Increase in Tank Production

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Ford will ask Congress to more than double production of tanks in the next fiscal year. Sources said the military budget for fiscal year 1976, beginning July 1, will call for an increase in production of the M-60A1 tank from the present rate of 40 a month to 103 a month.

If approved by Congress, the

increase in production would

pump an additional \$312.7 mil-

lion in funds to the tank's man-

ufacturer, the Chrysler Corp.,

which is suffering from a high

inventory of automobiles and a

shortage of cash.

The expanded production is

designed to replace tanks lost

during the 1973 Middle East war

when the United States drew

heavily on its supply of tanks to

replenish the Israeli arsenal.

As for the total military bud-

get, sources said the Pentagon

will propose that spending in the

next fiscal year be increased from

the current level of \$84.8 billion

to \$92.8 billion. The increase is

9.4 per cent, roughly enough to

keep pace with inflation.

But it was also learned that the

Defense Department will ask for

a much sharper increase in total

obligational authority, which

permits longer-range expansion

and modernization of military

programs. In this area, Congress

is asked to appropriate money

that may not necessarily be spent

in fiscal 1976.

The budget, according to the

sources, will carry a \$3.3-billion

request for foreign military as-

sistance to other nations, includ-

ing an expected \$1 billion for In-

do-China.

The sources said the military

budget request will also propose

spending increases in such areas

as strategic expenditures, gen-

eral purpose forces and airlift

capacity.

The Air Force, it was under-

stood, is expected to ask for a

great many more planes than it

did this year. If Congress ap-

proves the request, the number

of new F-15 fighters is expected

to go up from 72 to 108.

Force of 2.1 Million

It was learned that the budget

message will show total military

manpower down by 29,000 to an

overall level of 2.1 million.

The budget message on the

Navy, the sources said, will show

one less aircraft wing of planes

and two less aircraft carriers,

down from 15 to 13. But, they

said, there will be funds to bring

four new attack submarines on

line. Procurement funds also will

The Old Issue in Indochina

When President Ford asked Congress to vote \$300 million more in military aid for South Vietnam and \$200 million for Cambodia, Mr. Kissinger said he hoped it would not "rekindle the entire debate" over Indochina. It has, however, rekindled it, complete with bombs and threats of bombs, and with Congress showing every sign of refusing to grant Mr. Ford's request. And the reason, of course, is that while the dispatch of American dollars, or the equipment they buy, is not the same as sending American troops, the central issue remains intact.

True, it is more difficult now for the opponents of the Thieu regime in South Vietnam to blame him for all the death and destruction the people of the long-harried region are now experiencing. Whatever the balance of blame for the truce infractions in the tangle of events since it was signed in Paris two years ago, there is no doubt now that the North Vietnamese are attacking the South in force, and with new equipment which they surely did not build themselves. Is this directed against Thieu alone or against the independence of South Vietnam? And are the successes of the North Vietnamese indications of the justice of their cause?

But for Congress and the American people the real issue is the extent of American responsibility for events in Southeast Asia and what it should do about them. The trauma of Vietnam still hangs heavily over

the United States—the billions in money and the thousands of lives that were expended in a long struggle far away, for reasons that were always obscure to many, that won the allegiance of some and earned the repugnance of more. Besides the current bombs, the question of those missing in action has come to the fore again, as well as that of the draft evaders and deserters, whose status is up for review. And, of course, there is the new preoccupation with the economy.

In that atmosphere the rationale of increased aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia, even if it falls below what President Ford originally asked, will be severely questioned. And, whatever the answers, whatever the appeals to sympathy for a small and suffering ally, whatever the insistence that American "credibility" must be sustained, the result is not likely to meet what Presidents Ford and Thieu insist is absolutely necessary.

Nor will it meet, in all probability, any demands for a logical resolution of the American association with Southeast Asia. Aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia is not likely to be cut off, nor will it be extended. The United States is more likely to fight its money war much as it fought the "limited" military war, with enough to be costly (including the costs of Vietnamese lives) but not enough to win. And that is a conclusion in which no one on any side of the argument can take pride.

Shifting Sands...

Past weeks of quiet diplomacy have brought Secretary of State Kissinger and the rival governments of the Middle East to the verge of a new round of peacemaking. Just below the surface are a number of signs of shifts in long-standing attitudes on all sides, enough to give some reasonable hope for significant softening of the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Concluding his official visit to France, Egyptian President Sadat spoke of real possibilities for peace in the Mideast existing now for the first time in 26 years. For some time now, Mr. Sadat has had no hesitation in saying that he is ready to "make peace" with Israel, a statement that would have been quite unthinkable for an Arab leader just a few short years ago. Egypt's announced intention to buy French military aircraft was no surprise, and only reinforces Mr. Sadat's tilt away from the Soviet Union, long Egypt's only major source of military materiel.

Mr. Sadat's negotiating terms are not yet clear, but the more extreme Arab partisans

such as the Palestine Liberation Organization are showing concern over the concessions that they believe are under consideration in Cairo.

Significant departures from long-prevailing attitudes also seem to be gaining strength inside Israel. The official government position still inclines to delay the most difficult decisions as long as possible—the old time-is-on-our-side attitude—but a growing body of opinion is detectable inside and outside the Cabinet that advocates making the big concessions toward peace sooner rather than later.

For one thing, Israel's dependence on the United States became clearer than ever during the war of October, 1973. Shrewd Israeli analysts, ever sensitive to the American mood, cannot have failed to notice rising doubts in America over just how open-ended and unrestricted should be the long-standing U.S. commitment to upgrade Israeli military capabilities. This concern is hardly eased by Israel's latest request for a record-breaking \$1.5 billion in military supplies this year and in each of the two years following.

...Toward Geneva?

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other influential Israelis more inhibited in what they can say publicly are reportedly asking if Israel might do better skipping over a few phases of the step-by-step approach to peacemaking, in which bits of territory are traded for bits of peace, and try instead for a comprehensive peace settlement—final borders, recognition, Palestinian rights and all—right away.

The obvious forum for such an ambitious negotiation would be the Geneva conference, which Israel and the United States have so far shunned. American diplomats now consider the return to Geneva almost inevitable, and their current effort is to nail down an agreement between Israel and Egypt that could start such a meeting off on the positive note essential for its success.

One reason for this shift in diplomatic strategy is the apparent reassessment in

Washington and Jerusalem of the likely role at Geneva of the Soviet Union, which they had long feared as a wrecker in Arab-Israeli peacemaking. Israel's Premier Rabin has dropped broad hints that he would like to see Moscow resuming relations with Israel. French President Giscard d'Estaing conferred with both President Ford and the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, last month and declared that on a Middle East settlement he found "a greater convergence of views than supposed."

So far, all these factors add up to little more than atmospherics and Secretary Kissinger is obviously trying to dampen public expectations arising from his forthcoming journey to the Middle East. But after months of marking time, the diplomatic process seems to be heading toward some kind of climax.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One Man's Basket Case

The abolition of parliamentary government in Bangladesh and the assumption of full dictatorial powers by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman are the desperate—and futile—acts of a bankrupt regime. They cannot retard, and may even hasten, the infant Bengal nation's descent toward chaos.

Sheikh Mujib asserts that the new powers which he has proclaimed will enable him to abolish corruption, restore order, and reverse the economic decline that has made Bangladesh literally an "international basket case." In fact, the sheikh has enjoyed absolute authority ever since he returned in triumph from Pakistani captivity three years ago to take over the reins of a new government.

The corruption, incompetence, and indif-

ference which the former prime minister and newly proclaimed President asserts, and which have driven foreign relief officials to despair, are centered in the sheikh's own party, to which he has assigned an exclusive role in a one-party state. Primary responsibility to his party's dismal performance must be assigned to the sheikh himself.

It must be conceded that the problems which confront Bangladesh, probably the most overcrowded and underfed nation on earth, may be enough to overwhelm any potential leadership. But that is all the more reason why Dacca should not lock itself into one-man rule, closing off all opportunity for legitimate challenge and for the orderly emergence of new leaders and ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1900

FRANKFORT, Ky.—An attempt was made today to assassinate Gov. Goebel, who stood as the Bryanite Democratic candidate at the recent election for the governorship of Kentucky. Gov. Goebel received a wound which is expected to prove fatal. The alleged assassin is a farmer named Whitaker, who was arrested. Wild excitement prevailed, and state troopers were sent into the town.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1925

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An announcement was made today by officials of the Yale Medical School that Dr. Francis Blake, of the university, had discovered a serum which cures all scarlet fever cases provided injection is made within 12 to 24 hours after a patient has shown symptoms of the disease. The serum is obtained, according to Dr. Blake, from immunized horses.



Dangers of Damaging the CIA

By Franklin Lindsay

WASHINGTON.—The Central Intelligence Agency has had such a poor press over the past decade that it is inevitable, and probably a good thing, that a full investigation has been launched. CIA has been guilty of some embarrassing apparent failures and excesses, so its operations should be reviewed. But let us be careful we do not destroy the agency in the process: CIA is a delicate mechanism; those who tinker with it must do so with sophistication and perspective.

It is important at this moment that the public understand the very broad range of CIA's functions and the nature of its accomplishments in the post-war world. The United States needs the capabilities of intelligence today more than ever before. One example: without these capabilities, the SALT-1 arms control agreement with the Russians would never have been possible.

It is helpful, also, to recall how the CIA came into being. It was established by Congress in 1949 in response to the threat of Stalinism, which was perceived to be bent on world revolution under Moscow rule. It was in this atmosphere that an urgent need was felt by the Truman administration to create an organization that could provide intelligence on Communist plans and capabilities and that could counter to some degree the massive political and subversive action programs supported by Moscow.

In the intervening quarter-century, the nature of the threats and the problems they generate have changed. The organization and priorities of the CIA have changed correspondingly, although in some cases not as fast as they should have. Today, by far the largest part of the budgets of CIA and the Defense Department's intelligence agencies are spent on collection of information by technical means, such as monitoring radio transmissions and seismic signals, and photography. And in the opinion of many intelligence experts, a very large part of the "value" of intelligence obtained comes from these sources. Indeed, these technical intelligence activities have been implicitly sanctioned by the two super-powers as the means each side will use to monitor the other's adherence to the agreed arms levels. Further, the SALT-1 agreement provides that neither nation will interfere in the operation of the other's "national means" for verification.

Aron's View

The CIA has also performed a valuable function in verifying the estimates of foreign military arms levels made by our own defense departments. This has served to reduce the danger that a foreign arms buildup will be undetected or underestimated and equal danger that it will be overestimated and thus fuel a new round of arms procurement. If we know the strength of a potential adversary, we will not need to overbuild our own defenses as added protection against the uncertainty of what he might have.

The CIA analysts have performed similar functions in the political field, often with greater accuracy than others have shown. A leading French political analyst and commentator, Raymond Aron, has recently written about CIA's assessment of the efficacy of bombing in North Vietnam: "Equally striking is the contrast

between the accuracy of the analyses supplied by the intelligence services, especially the CIA, and frequent errors of the civilian advisers, especially the academics. The CIA had foreseen that the bombing would harden the North Vietnamese leaders' will and would not prevent infiltration, and that increased aid to the North would be the response to any reinforcement of the American forces. President Johnson, before starting the air strikes, had transmitted a threatening message, virtually an ultimatum, through the Canadian member of the International Control Commission. This attempt at "compulsion" had met with an inflexible determination, which the intelligence experts, unlike the arm-chair theoreticians, had appraised at its true worth, and whose implications it had accurately predicted. Similarly, these experts had repeated over and over again to unheeding presidents and their advisers that the roots of the war and the key to success—assuming there was a key—lay in the South, not the North, or in other words, that it was essential for the United States to establish a government in Saigon capable of winning popular support and installing in the South Vietnamese a will to independence against the Communist North.

Exposure Risk

There is a continuing place for both overt operations and secret intelligence activities, but they must be used carefully and only after the risks of exposure, especially of covert operations, are fully weighed. Covert activity is an instrument to be used by the President in carrying out his foreign policies, not an independent activity. I believe that CIA leadership has always accepted this concept and that covert activities have had advance approval from higher levels of government. The trouble is that the high level approving committee—presently called the 40 Committee—is made up of very busy government executives who simply do not have the time to assess in depth either the likelihood of exposure or its repercussions. I would suggest that a more effective way to apply the sort of mature judgment needed would be to create a review committee composed of men seasoned in foreign affairs who have reached a career position where they can put in the substantial time necessary to think through the risks of covert operations and the possibility of accomplishing the same ends by overt means. Such a review committee would buttress and support the present highest level policy approving process. The President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which does not review individual operations in advance, cannot fulfill these particular functions. But it does provide a high level mechanism which can be used by him to assure himself that the risks of covert operations and the possibility of accomplishing the same ends by overt means are being properly weighed. But it will need his active support if it is to be effective.

Another issue that has been raised is whether covert operations should be separated from CIA and placed in an independent organization. British experience, as well as our own, is that separation is both dangerous and impractical. The danger comes from the increased possibility that a foreign intelligence service can play one secret organization off against the other. The impracticality arises because a single foreign individual or group may simultaneously be a source of intelligence and a recipient of covert support.

Every intelligence organization must have a counterintelligence arm. Its function is to protect the organization from penetration by a foreign intelligence organization. To recognize the importance of this function, one needs only to remember that the Soviet intelligence service recruited the British intelligence officer, Kim Philby, before World War II and that until 1952 he regularly supplied the Russians with secret documents of both the British and American governments. The counterintelligence organization exists to prevent such penetrations, to prevent other governments from knowing how we are getting our intelligence about them, and to prevent them from deliberately injecting false information into our own intelligence system. Counterintelligence is a hard, painstaking work which involves piecing together thousands of bits of information about people, their backgrounds and with whom they are or have been associated. It is not easy to separate, between CIA and the FBI, the responsibility for understanding this watchdog program. If the CIA is tracking a foreign agent who then crosses into the United States, it is difficult to stop tracking and turn the whole thing over to the FBI. It is this bordering area where our government appears to have misstepped and is the prime subject of the new investigation of the CIA.

A-Blackmail

Emerging as still another new area of major concern, which will require CIA capabilities, is the threat of nuclear theft and blackmail by terrorist groups. Unlike governments that possess nuclear weapons, terrorist groups are less likely to be deterred by the threat of nuclear, or non-nuclear, retaliation. Where and who would one hit in retaliation? Secret intelligence and counterintelligence of a high order seems to be the only way to forestall or cope with such potential terrorist activities as nuclear hijacking or diversion of nuclear materials we have provided other nations for power reactors. This too can lead into borderline areas which demand a high awareness of appropriate and inappropriate action.

The United States needs an intelligence organization; it needs highly motivated people who have within themselves the "ethical compass" to know when ends don't justify means, but it also needs mature and uninvolved people to review its operations and to provide a second line of defense against the temptation to use covert funds and people in ways harmful to the long-run interests of the United States.

In light of the Watergate scandals, restoration of public confidence in the CIA is essential. Only a thoughtful, full investigation will accomplish this. But for the sake of the country's stability in this period of worldwide nervousness, let us not cut down the tree in order to prune out a few dead branches.

Mr. Lindsay served in the OSS in World War II and in the CIA from 1949-1953. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

View of U.S. Policy

Vietnam Remembered

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Anyone aware of what American leaders said on our way into Vietnam must have a sense, these days, of reliving the past. But it is not the pleasurable nostalgia of Frost. For what is familiar is the self-deception, the confusion of objectives.

"We cannot turn our backs on these embattled countries," President Ford has just said. "U.S. unwillingness to provide assistance to allies fighting for their lives would seriously affect our credibility throughout the world. And this credibility is essential to our national security."

Credibility. Nine years ago the late John T. McNaughton, assistant secretary of defense, said in a secret memorandum that the U.S. objective in Vietnam was not "to save a friend" but "to avoid humiliation" ourselves. Before his death he well knew how we had damaged ourselves by that false pursuit. Can anyone still believe that hanging on in Indochina has enhanced the world's belief in American strength and our ability to use it wisely?

Security Questions

National security. If we had allowed political events to take their course in Indochina years ago, would Americans today have less or more faith in their national security leaders? Would we have been able to deal less or more effectively with our central security concerns, in the Middle East and elsewhere?

Secretary of State Kissinger said the other day that the "overarching objective" of the United States in the truce agreement of 1973 was not to end its role but only "to disengage American military forces from Indochina and to return our prisoners."

If the objective had been so limited, it could have been achieved years before 1973. But, of course, it was not so limited. The aim was officially described as "peace with honor." That meant withdrawal of U.S. forces while maintaining a client government in Saigon. It meant, in short, winning: at last stopping the political process that began in Vietnam in 1945.

For a generation, American policy has been based on the illusion that some outside force—arms, advisers, bombs, men—can remake the politics of Indochina in our image. Always, there has been the hollow victory. The examples follow: many of them drawn from a useful little book, "Quotations Vietnam," compiled by William G. Effros.

"We finally have in sight, the just peace we are seeking," President Nixon, 1970.

"The enemy has been defeated at every turn." Gen. William C. Westmoreland, 1968.

"I have never been more encouraged in my four years in Vietnam." Gen. Westmoreland, 1967.

"It looks very good. The other side is near collapse. In my opinion, victory is very near."

I'll show you the charts. The charts are very good." Walt W. Rostow, national security adviser to President Johnson, 1967.

"It can be said now that the defeat of the Communist force in South Vietnam is inevitable. The only question is, how soon?" Richard Nixon, 1967.

"The tide of battle has turned. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, 1968.

"The Viet Cong are going to collapse within weeks. Not months, but weeks." Walt W. Rostow, 1965.

"I can safely say that the end of the war is in sight." Gen. Paul D. Harkins, 1963.

"The corner definitely has been turned toward victory in Vietnam." Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense, 1963.

"Every quantitative measure shows we're winning a war." Robert McNamara, secretary of defense, 1962.

"The French are going to win. It is a fight that is going to be finished with our help." Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1964.

"There is no question that Communist menace in French Indochina has been stopped." Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, 1951.

All along that path of thorns and death, there were points, which American interests—to nothing of the people of Indochina—would have been served by letting go.

Suppose that in 1945 President Truman had refused to help French re-enter Vietnam, or, after 1954, we had respected a Geneva agreement that put on one side intervention, the most likely eventual result would have been a nationalistic Communist government in Vietnam independent of China and the Soviet Union. It generally helps to stability, late as 1953, North Vietnam, ready to settle for a separate nonaligned but non-Communist South. But the American government said "no" and went pursuing the mirage of military victory.

Planting Bombs

Madmen now are planting bombs in order, they say, to change American policy in Indochina. But the way to change American policy is by the side intervention. The most likely eventual result would have been a nationalistic Communist government in Vietnam independent of China and the Soviet Union. It generally helps to stability, late as 1953, North Vietnam, ready to settle for a separate nonaligned but non-Communist South. But the American government said "no" and went pursuing the mirage of military victory.

In a television interview a few days ago, an NBC reporter asked President Ford, "How much longer and how deep does commitment go to the South Vietnamese?" The President is long-term commitment. As a matter of fact, the American ambassador there, Graham Martin, thinks that if adequate dollars and economic aid—if that's made available, that within three or four years the South Vietnamese would be over the hump.

Letters

Taking Stock

London stock prices climbed 10.1 per cent on Jan. 24, the biggest one-day relative rise ever recorded in the City. This advance was indeed impressive, but it looks rather modest when compared with the record posted in New York, on a remote date, March 15, 1933, the day when the New York Stock Exchange reopened, after having been closed since March 3 on account of President Roosevelt's "Bank Holiday." On March 15, 1933, the Dow Jones Industrial Average jumped from 53.84 to 62.10. The difference of 8.26 points was equivalent to 15.34 per cent. As measured by Standard and Poor's Composite the leap was even more spectacular. This indicator went up from 6.18 to 9.53 or by 18.79 per cent. To beat these records at the present time the Dow Jones Industrial would have to go up some 103 points during a single day, while Standard and Poor's would have to rise by around 12.43 and it would be necessary for the Financial Times Index to ascend approximately 33.5 points to match the Dow Industrials; and 36.5 to parallel Standard and Poor's.

By the way, the surge of March 15, 1933, was attributed to the fact that people were confident that FDR would "balance" the budget.

A. M. QUINTERO-RAMOS, Madrid.

Waffen SS

An Associated Press story entitled "German Waffen SS Reports on War's Waffen SS" (NYT, Jan. 27).

says "The documentary was produced by the television unit of the liberal-oriented magazine Stern."

This is not correct. The liberal-oriented magazine Stern is in fact nothing to do with the documentary. The only magazine they have in common is Stern magazine and the fact is they both belong to the Gru & Jahr Publishing Co. There is no consultation between the editorial managements, and with all other publications of the group, the editorial staffs, absolutely independent of each other and of the management.

HENRI MANNHEIM, Editor in Chief Stern Magazine, Hamburg.

Bid for the Alamo

Re "Forget the Alamo," by Richard D. Cline, Jan. 26: For years Americans have gone abroad and acted like the Arabians sheikh who wanted to buy the Alamo for his daughter. We Americans have traveled to foreign lands and thought that national art and historical treasures were available for the "right price." Seems like the shoe is on the other foot. By the way, where is "London Bridge" as assembled in the desert in 1971?

Ed. Note: London Bridge is the middle of the Arizona desert serving as a tourist attraction. An American businessman bought the bridge for \$7 million in 1967 and finished having the spans assembled in the desert in 1971.

Lincomycin, Clindamycin

2 Common Antibiotics Linked To Deaths by U.S. Drug Unit

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Two frequently prescribed antibiotics have been linked with at least 32 deaths, Dr. Alexander Schmidt, commissioner of food and drugs, said yesterday.

The drugs are lincomycin and clindamycin, marketed by the Upjohn Co. under the trade name, Lincoln and Cleocin, respectively.

Testifying at a Senate subcommittee hearing, Dr. Schmidt said the actual number of drug-associated deaths may be higher. Of the total, six deaths have been reported in medical journals. The 23 other fatalities came to the Food and Drug Administration's attention through its reporting system on adverse drug reactions.

British Test Nonpolluting Pesticide

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—British researchers and chemical companies are working toward mass production of a pesticide that is largely free of the cumulative and toxic environmental effects associated with DDT and the other chlorinated hydrocarbons.

The synthetic substance, based on pyrethroid and code-named NRDC-143, is a deadlier way the insect-killing properties naturally occurring in the pyrethrum family of plants that includes chrysanthemums.

The compound was first produced two years ago by Dr. Michael Elliott at Britain's oldest agricultural research center, the Rothamsted Experimental Station, which is near London and is now a government establishment.

Six commercial licenses—two of them American, two British—were picked to pursue the development of a new pesticide for introduction on the world market.

Companies contacted. The initial testing of NRDC-143 in Britain has proved so promising that the two British licensees, Burroughs Wellcome and Mitchell Co., are now hoping to enlist the country's chemical giants, ICI and Shell, as sub-licensees, to meet an estimated demand of 20,000 tons a year by the end of the decade.

The pesticide could be ready for marketing within four years, according to the conservative estimate of the sponsoring body, which holds the patents and issues licenses.

This body is the National Research Development Corp., a government-funded agency set up after World War II to promote promising British inventions.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is also testing NRDC-143 as well as resmethrin and other pyrethroids. Department tests have shown that yellow-fever mosquitoes, house flies, American cockroaches, Japanese beetles, boll weevils, Colorado potato beetles and other beetles were killed after treatment by one or more of the new pyrethroids.

The compounds are nearly 100 times as active against insect pests as DDT, are persistent enough to give long-term protection but are nontoxic to animals and man. They are rapidly metabolized in the body so that they will not act as general environmental pollutants as have DDT and other postwar chemicals.

Only one disadvantage has emerged: NRDC-143 is highly toxic to fish.

Greece Launches Drive to Restore Fading Tourism

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Greece will keep hotel rates at 1973 levels and will give free landing rights to charter flights to promote foreign tourism, Apostolos Daskalakis, president of the National Tourist Organization, said yesterday.

He also said foreign motorists traveling in Greece will receive coupons for tax-free gasoline.

Greek tourism suffered severely in 1974 because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and the threat of war between Greece and Turkey. According to statistics provided by Mr. Daskalakis, the number of foreign tourists who visited Greece in 1974 shrank by one third from 1973 figures.

Only 2,105,659 tourists arrived last year, compared with 3,081,997 in 1973 and 2,632,216 in 1972. American tourists, who constituted the largest group of foreign tourists, numbered 410,478 in 1974 against 612,740 in 1973.

Bhutto to Visit Rome On Way to Washington

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife, Nusrat, will stop over in Rome on their way to the United States next week, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Bhutto is scheduled to visit the United States Feb. 4 through Feb. 7 at the invitation of President Ford. On their way back to Pakistan, the Bhuttos will pay an official visit to Romania and make an unofficial stopover in Munich, the spokesman said.



DOG'S LIFE—Bourbon, a Great Dane, and Ted Johnson, owner of another dog, nap during a break in the Wisconsin Kennel Club's 55th annual dog show in Milwaukee.

Snowdon Protest Fails to Block Book on Royalty

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Labor parliamentarian Willie Hamilton's latest anti-royalty book, "My Queen and I," went on sale today despite objections by Lord Snowdon, who with his wife, Princess Margaret, came in for particularly hard criticism in the book.

Quartet Books, publishers of the volume, discounted as "trivial" the objections voiced in a telephone call yesterday by the former Antony Armstrong-Jones, 44, who was made a peer in 1961.

The year after his marriage to the sister of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Snowdon was the only member of the royal family to object openly to the book.

Mr. Hamilton, who has long complained that the royally sanctioned tax-free money and epitaphic class distinction, says in his book that Queen Elizabeth is "in business for the nation and shareholders are ready to swear the dividends are fabulous." He says that her husband, Prince Philip, "could stay as idle as his sister-in-law but chooses to beaver away."

The Hamilton book aims its heaviest attack at Princess Margaret, saying: "She makes no attempt to conceal her expensive, extravagant irrelevance and it is impossible for her being much use to anybody."

The book says of her husband: "Tony is a man of many parts. He has been a waiter at Brighton and a two-pounds (\$4.50) a week tout for a London bed-sitters (studio apartment) agency."

9 Die in Java Crash. JAKARTA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Nine persons were killed and four injured when a truck fell into a river in west Java, police said today.

The book says of her husband: "Tony is a man of many parts. He has been a waiter at Brighton and a two-pounds (\$4.50) a week tout for a London bed-sitters (studio apartment) agency."

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7. LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7. LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7. LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7. LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7. LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Callaghan Plans Visit To Portugal Feb. 6-7. LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will pay an official visit to Lisbon Feb. 6-7, it was announced yesterday.

It will be the first visit to Lisbon by a British foreign secretary since the Labor government came to power here last year and the Portuguese government of Premier Marcello Caetano was ousted by a military junta.

Seoul Newspaper Struggles To Survive Park's Pressures

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (UPI).—One morning last month, a phone call was received by the advertising department of the newspaper Dong-A Ilbo. "There will be hard days ahead of you," the anonymous caller said, identifying himself only as one of the paper's "bigger sponsors."

The next day, advertisements began dropping off sharply. Dong-A Ilbo is one of the most prestigious newspapers in South Korea and it is now fighting for survival. The government, apparently angered by its free-press campaign, put pressure on advertisers to boycott it. Under the operation, which the government denies, the newspaper has managed to survive, despite a loss in advertising revenue of about 60 per cent, or \$7,500 a day.

Business sources here say that advertisers have had to sign statements that they will not buy space in the newspaper. If they refuse, they face tax inquiries. The issue of a recent day illustrated how it has managed so far. A hundred tiny ads filled its pages, many of them mostly empty white space.

Supporting Words. "Press on," said an ad signed by a foreigner. "Dong-A, don't fall," said another, "or we won't be able to tell our children that justice prevails." It was signed by a group of housewives. A five-column space on the front page was bought by the newspaper's own reporters.

The advertisements have become a popular subject of conversation and also a political forum to express grievances. The Dong-A Ilbo first ran afoul of the government three months ago, when its reporters demonstrated for press freedom. Through strikes and sit-ins, they demanded that security agents leave their offices and stop meddling in editorial policies.

Banned Information. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

ban the newspaper or to allow it to continue. The government has for years banned news about campus unrest, church dissent or opposition moves for constitutional revision. The movement for press freedom has spread to two other national dailies, Hankook Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo.

The government of President Chung Hee Park is believed to be embarrassed by the mounting public sentiment in Japan and the United States to come to the newspaper's rescue. It apparently is trying to decide whether to

8 Ousted Yugoslav Teachers Charge Stalinist Influence

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Eight Belgrade University professors who were ousted from their jobs by legislative decree Tuesday charged in a joint statement yesterday that the government was seeking to suppress all vestiges of academic freedom in Yugoslavia.

Their ouster, they said, shows a "growing influence of dogmatic Stalinists" in the Yugoslav Communist party. They denied charges that they were "corrupting youths" and preparing their students at the faculty of philosophy for a political confrontation with the government.

The first charge is as old as philosophy itself," the statement said. "The second is grotesque."

The legislative decree to "suspend" the eight professors—among them some of the country's top philosophers and sociologists—was passed by the Serbian legislature following an amendment to the Higher Education Act providing for the removal of "undesirable teachers."

Before the amendment, authorities were for three years unable to move against the professors—all of them members of the so-called New Left—because they were shielded by their colleagues under the traditional system of university autonomy as well as under Yugoslavia's self-management system.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

The regime is also trying to impose tighter control on cultural institutions and mass media. Today, the party named a member of its Serbian Central Committee, Vukobratovic, as director and editor in chief of Politika, Yugoslavia's most influential daily newspaper.

The professors claimed that Tuesday's legislative move violated both constitutional and self-management principles.

Israeli Stamp Of Approval Is Set for Truman

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Israel for the first time will commemorate an American president on a postage stamp with the issuance in March of a head-and-shoulders portrait of Harry Truman, the Israeli Philatelic Services said today.

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

The 25 (83-cent) stamp of the 32d U. S. President, who died in 1972 at 83, will have a tab attached to it which will bear an inscription from the 32d Psalm that will say: "...Praise Befits the Upright."

London, Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Moscow, Athens, Istanbul, Tehran, Ahadon, Baghdad, Kuwait, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dhahran, Dubai, Doha, Muscat, Kabul, Karachi, Bombay, Peking, Tokyo. Also sales offices in Milan, Hamburg, New York and Los Angeles.

MUSIC

The Extraordinary Course Of André Volkonsky's Life

By Paul Moor

ROLANDECK, West Germany (IHT)—Swiss-born, Soviet-naturalized, at present stateless, André Volkonsky takes a philosophical attitude toward the extraordinary course of his life. "I think," he says, "that the 'three lives' in my case form a sort of Hegelian triad in that my second life constitutes the anti-thesis of my first. I can't yet say much about my third life, because I returned to Western Europe too recently, but I assume it will become a sort of synthesis of the first two."

When Volkonsky, whose family were princes in imperial Russia, emigrated from Moscow to Vienna in 1928 at the age of 40, he abandoned a thriving public career and a reputation as conductor, harpichordist and organist, and a largely underground reputation as an avant-garde composer. He lives at the moment in this little village on the Rhine, contemplating the problems of building a career from scratch, all over again. He lives alone; his two marriages ended in divorce.

After Khachaturian

For many years, Western musicologists have asked the question: After Aram Khachaturian, what? The dodecaphonic influence of Arnold Schoenberg and Anton Webern dominated almost everywhere else in the world, but the Soviet politico-musical establishment almost totally forbids the performance of works not firmly anchored in conventional diatonic tonality. No Soviet composer since Khachaturian (born 1904) has won world fame, and not even he has approached the artistic stature of Prokofiev and Shostakovich.

Among Western musicologists in the early 1960s, the name of

André Volkonsky became a kind of underground legend. He, one heard, composed—and in Moscow—music almost as heterodox and as far advanced as that written in the West by Berio, Boulez, Nono and Stockhausen. Naturally, it remained almost entirely unperformed.

Today Volkonsky, to whom Switzerland gave political asylum and a stateless person's passport after he emigrated from the Soviet Union, lives in a remodeled railway station, a few miles south of Bonn, where the Rhine-Palatinate state puts up official guests. Ironically, the Soviet Embassy to the Federal Republic of Germany is only a short distance away.

When I go for a walk along the Rhine," Volkonsky says dryly, "I walk in the opposite direction." He has no fixed address. He lacks money to rent an apartment or buy a car. Thus far he has tried his luck as a harpichordist (connoisseurs regard him as one of the world's finest) in Switzerland, England and France. He came to Germany on a three-month fellowship last fall.

Now, finally, it looks as if he stands on the threshold of the wide recognition which his geographical situation so long denied him. One of the world's greatest violinists has expressed his availability to appear publicly with the harpichordist Volkonsky, whose *Gambas Sonatas* with the cellist Daniel Shafarhan has appeared on Western pressings. *Le Chant du Monde* has issued a cassette of four discs that the conductor Volkonsky recorded with Madrigal, the Moscow ensemble of eight singers and five instrumentalists which he founded after leaving the Moscow Chamber Orchestra and striking out on his own.

At the end of the month, he will do four hour-long broadcasts with Radio Hiltversum in Holland. And the organizers of La Rochelle (France) Music Festival, one of Europe's most important avant-garde events, plans two complete concerts (July 4 and 5) of composer Volkonsky's music—mostly world premieres, of course.

A Talk

My first talk with André Volkonsky (he does not use his title) took place in Moscow 10 years or so ago; another Soviet *compositeur maudit* had brought us together. Madrigal used to give more than 100 concerts a year, in other socialist countries as well, bringing Volkonsky considerable fame. In Moscow, Volkonsky had organized a small party in his apartment after a concert; he and I took a taxi together. En route, with only the Russian driver in earshot, I said—in French—that

André Volkonsky, who became a kind of underground legend in the West.

Paul Moor.



it would interest me to hear about the cultural shock he had sustained in 1947 at age 14 when he went straight from Paris into a Soviet reception camp, and also in general about normal, day-to-day life as a Soviet citizen. To make it easier for him, I said I could easily believe that Western anti-Communist stories were exaggerated. He remained silent, reflecting. Finally came one hesitant sentence: "It would be difficult to exaggerate."

He describes Joseph Stalin's Soviet Union, as he experienced it, as "an insane asylum administered by gangsters." Even so, he de-emphasizes that aspect of what he now sardonically calls his Soviet period: "The KGB never actually imprisoned me, and they never tortured me. Many people had much worse times than I. Have you read *Gulag*?" Almost everyone knew at least one person who had that sort of personal history.

André Volkonsky's father, Prince Mikhail, who had fled Russia with his family shortly after the revolution, wound up in Yugoslavia's diplomatic service during World War II thanks to a fluent command of Serbo-Croatian. As a diplomat for Tito's Yugoslavia, he moved his family after the war to Paris from Geneva, where André at 12 had become a pupil of the great Romanian pianist Dinu Lipatti. "During the war," according to André Volkonsky, "Russian emigrants had divided into two groups, those who hoped Nazi Germany would throw the Bolsheviks out of power and those who sympathized with the Russian people under attack and siege. My father belonged to the latter group."

During the Soviet Union's post-war honeymoon with the West, Prince Mikhail talked with Soviet diplomats in Paris. They promised him and his family virtually everything their hearts could desire if they returned. In fact, however, instead of the promised permission to live in Moscow, the family first wound up in a reception camp ("Most of those in our group of voluntary returnees got

sent directly to Siberian labor camps"), then in southern Russia with papers allowing them to move about only within that immediate area. "During the Stalinist period, which reached its worst one year later in 1948, nobody there dared have anything at all to do with us. Neither of my parents could find work of any kind. I supported us by playing Soviet song hits on a restaurant piano."

The Conservatory

Volkonsky's talent got him admitted to the Moscow Conservatory, one of the world's greatest, but his interest in such subjects as composers as Wagner and Debussy, and later the dodecaphonists, got him repeatedly into hot water and ultimately expelled. One cannot take lightly the Soviet epithet "politically untenable," a label Volkonsky bore after that. He survived by becoming the Soviet Union's first, and for years its only, harpichordist. "Before

that, for baroque music, they used to put thumbsticks into a piano's hammers to make it sound a little like a harpsichord."

Visitors to the Venice Biennale in 1983 had the opportunity to hear Volkonsky's "Musica Stricta" for piano. Several conductors, among them Pierre Boulez and Gilbert Amy, have conducted Volkonsky's cantata for soprano and chamber ensemble entitled "The Laments of Shohazad" in London, Berlin, Paris, New York and elsewhere. Soviet audiences, however, have to date heard only single performances of three of his works—always with great success and with audience reaction bordering on demonstration.

Hands are supposed to express a good deal about personality. André Volkonsky has long, sensitive, artistic fingers, stained by countless black-tobacco cigarettes ("The mornings are especially difficult"). The fingernails are bitten to the quick.

THEATER: Giraudoux's Enduring 'Madwoman'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 30 (IHT).—During his long and close association with the playwright, Louis Jouvet was often asked: "Will Giraudoux last?" "He is here and that is all we need to know now," was his reply. The current revival of "La Folle de Chaillot" ("The Madwoman of Chaillot") is evidence that Giraudoux is still here.

The witty, dexterous dramatist wrote this play during the dark years of the occupation. He died suddenly in early 1944 and its premiere took place under Jouvet's auspices shortly after the liberation. Three decades have not dimmed its brilliance; it sparkles in a new setting on the stage of the Athénée, scene of its first triumph.

"La Folle" is a problem play, but the tenor is intellectual whimsy. It castigates the blind materialists who trample beauty

and charm in their frantic pursuit of sordid gain. But it states its case—not with raucous indignation—but with broad and trenchant humor, satiric gusto and a literary alchemy that transforms caricature into poetic gold.

The central figure is a frowzy, endearing relic of a more elegant Parisian day, who, in her deranged mind, contrives a plan to rid the world of the grasping knaves who render it unbearable. These vain, voracious rascals swarm in her favorite café on the Place de l'Alma and she learns they intend to drill her district for possible oil. She inveigles them to the cellar of her house and, convincing them that a subterranean passage holds the treasure they seek, commits them one and all to watery doom. This mission accomplished, she can devote the more important business of feeding cat and playing cupid to young lovers.

Giraudoux's serio-comic portrait of the grandiose old lady has an impressionistic background, done in pastel shades with telling strokes. Even the least of his character is set off brightly with an imaginative touch. With a like light hand, he has dramatized his ideas. The paens to life's authentic values have haunting loveliness, colored with a wistful wisdom. The madwoman and her court are burlesqued—but with civilized irony and warm affection and there is the brass of hilarious buoyancy for the pompous, destructive swindlers, manipulating their crooked deals and threatening the joy of living with their oppressive presence.

Edwige Fenech was a favorite actress of Giraudoux. Like him, she is an exponent of high style. Her wise madwoman, commanding as an empress in tailored finery, has magnificent sweep, capturing completely the sardonic comedy, the bitter-sweet nostalgia and the profound pathos that await in the role.

Dominating members of the large supporting cast include: Maurice Cheval as the philosophical rhapsodist (played by Jouvet in 1944); Claude Gensac, Annie Noël and Louise Conte as La Folle's similarly crazy cronies; Catherine Hubeau as the dreaming dishwasher; Hervé Bellon as her beau; and Jacques Alric, Yves Bureau, Maurice Jacquemont and Jacques Lelande as the forces of evil. Gérard Vergès has cast and directed profitably so the play again on the boards. Here and there a speech runs slightly overtime to stall theatrical fluency. Had Giraudoux and Jouvet collaborated in preparing the text for the stage, as they did on other occasions, perhaps a few cuts would have been made to remedy this. But who would revise Giraudoux or edit dialogue of such grace, purity and elegance?

Henri Sauguet has composed the accompanying score; the decor, once by Christian Bérard,

FASHION

A First for Paris Couture —Cardin Shows the Topless

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Pierre Cardin has just showed a topless evening gown. Made of mauve silk jersey, the skirt was held up by straps under each breast that crossed to make a halter around the neck. The model, who was definitely not built like a boy, came in and was gone before most people got the full impact of what had happened. Acceptance of nudity, what with the movies and the beaches, is so general now, though, that what would have caused a furor five years ago hardly made a ripple. Nevertheless, it was a first for the formal Paris couture.

The topless dress was followed quickly by a blue silk jersey that draped the woman from head to toe—but that's Cardin, always full of contrasts. The collection that opened the last day of the Paris shows is his best and most typical in a long time. It has his natural extravagance of style, and more cutting, slashing and draping by both Cardin and his associate André Oliver than you will find in the rest of Paris put together.

Since Cardin never went overboard for either the drop or the flop, he hasn't had to change the shape of his fashions drastically. They have always had good shoulders and a hipless look. This time the narrow skirt broke into brief pleats just above the knees or else narrow almost imperceptibly into a band around the hem.

Since Cardin started his career

as a suit designer, he is more suit conscious than most of the other Paris designers and shows a great many this time, among them, a skinny white one of course. Most of his jackets are wide-length, to finger-tip, some narrow and others full from high yokes, like smocks above narrow skirts. All the daytime clothes are worn with tiny berets tilted so far sideways that they cover one ear.

Cardin continues the smock look into silk suits. Favorites with today's audience were the long silk print coats over dark silk dresses.

Most of the dresses are unbelted. They are soft but elan chemises with either kick pleats, bands, pleated ruffles or something interesting at the hem. Lengths are immaterial, but definitely on the short side as lengths go.

André Oliver, who is responsible for the evening clothes, has turned the midnight oil to make them more romantic and feminine than ever. There are caftans in marvelous colors and layered dresses, a specialty of the house. This time it includes a mauve pink chiffon in five diagonal tiers that leaves one shoulder bare.

The newest evening look is the long dress with the high, Empire waist. It comes in the best of all, to the skinny look after dark, and is pretty sure to be even more prevalent for fall than it is now.



Gown by Cardin.

Cardin is one of the few Paris designers to use cotton. He starts his collection with wide, well-above-a-knee-length fisherman's pants in cotton stripes. For the beach, too, he shows long, Empire-waisted dresses in cotton checks. Downstairs, his boutique windows are drawing admiring crowds to stare at his long garden party dresses of flowered organza.

Gra. Anyone who thinks women aren't in the mood for fashion should have been at Moire. Girls this afternoon to hear two rooms full moaning out loud over the lace garters, the cutouts, the deep décolletages, the bird of paradise feather fans and the general femininity of it all.

Through these are the spring and summer fashion collections, it has been black, black and more in Paris until, both Cardin and Moire, girls burst into color today. Along with the basic street colors, Mme. Grès shows a hued, pale yellow suit, along with printed pastel silk blouses. Her skirt lengths are about the same, and her only concession to the way fashion is going this season is the short sleeves on everything, unless there are no sleeves at all.

Among the treasures for daytime are the big white blouses, coat over a white sack suit and the short, black, wrap dress, absolutely dateless, that is wrapped around the waist in pink print and ripples out at the hem. Only Mme. Grès can make a dress ripple.

All her evening clothes are shown with bird of paradise fans, black or white. Sometimes they hide necklines that are cut to the waist; but Mme. Grès's p.p.s. silhouette is not revealing, but very covered up—reminding you of the royal ladies in some of the old Spanish portraits with layers of sheer fabric starting at the shoulder straps and falling straight to the floor. Only Mme. Grès has the courage.

Besides the portrait dresses, she has new versions, short and long, and with their own hoods and capes. You can count on her, too, for the famous tucked mat jerseys and chignons that are muffled in sheer wraps, often adding colors to a white dress. News in evening dress tops: some of hers are set in places shaped like the feathers of a bird with cutouts between that show a tantalizing few inches of skin. Mme. Grès never fails her public, and this time is no exception.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Finest Pear in the World

THE finest pear in the world is probably the Comice. "Of exquisite flesh," said the 1938 edition of "Gastronomie," and "the queen of all pears" was also the description of William Robbins in "The American Food Scandal." "Known for its exceptionally fine flavor," wrote Joan M. Jungfleisch in her excellent "For Innocents Abroad." Dale Brown, in "American Cooking: The Northwest" was equally enthusiastic: "The Comice is a pear of the orchards... juiciest of all pears."

Henri Sauguet has composed the accompanying score; the decor, once by Christian Bérard,

U.S. Gallery Commissioning Major Artists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (CWP).—The National Gallery of Art is to commission several major masterpieces of art for its new east wing, to open during the 1977-1978 season.

Alexander Calder has signed a contract for a 40-foot-by-40-foot mobile to hang in the courtyard. Negotiations also are being held with Joan Miró for a 30-to-40-foot tapestry for the entrance, and with Henry Moore for a sculpture to stand outside the building. Calder is the only work that has been approved by the gallery's board of trustees.

There is no difficulty about identifying the Comice but many food writers have found themselves in trouble when they tried to account for its name. It was "originally Comice du Comice," reported James Trager, from which it may be deduced that he consulted the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," which does indeed proffer this information, through misprint or misapprehension. The full name of this pear in English is actually Doyenné du Comice, which should mean "dean (a female dean) of the Comice." However, the first word lost a final accent in translation from the original French into English (it lost it in German too); in French it was *doyenné du Comice*. *Doyenné* means either the place where a dean lives (deanery) or the office he holds (deanship). What is a "deanship (or deanery) of the Comice?" For that matter, what is a Comice?

This question takes us to the Rome of Romulus. Rome was then still a kingdom when the *comitia* were created, assemblies with mixed legislative and judicial powers which persisted through the republic and well into the empire. French history over the word about 1835 to designate assemblies of voters, changing its form to *comices*, always plural.

In 1790, the word was given a particular application to *comices agricoles*, agricultural assemblies, which practically crowded out the original meaning of the word; if you speak of *comices* today, without an adjective, it will be taken for granted that you mean agricultural associations. Private organizations devoted to the improvement of food, for instance, by giving prizes to those who develop new and more desirable varieties of produce. The plural *comices*, for the prize-giving association, threw off a singular, *comice*, which means, the prize. The name of the pear would thus

become "the deanship of the prize," a less than felicitous expression, but one which at least approaches intelligibility.

A different explanation in the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes" throws light upon the relations between the French parish priest (*curé*) and his flock. It is so totally commendable to help the parish priest, a respected but often humble member of the community, not over-endowed with worldly goods, by presenting him from time to time with a sample of one's produce: The housewife brings him a cake, the horticulturist a basket, say, of pears. But the parish priest does not stand high in the hierarchy; it would be quite to deprive oneself of really choice fruit for a cure who ought to be grateful for less. Hence, says the "Dictionnaire," a *poire de curé* is one which looks good to the eye (and is thus both presentable and acceptable) but may lack savor for the palate. But for someone of greater dignity, a dean, for instance, gifts must be selected with greater attention to quality; hence a really first-rate pear is *poire de doyen*, a pear fit for the deanery.

Before swallowing this explanation while, let us remind ourselves that ever since 1649 (nearly four centuries after the word entered French in its meaning of "deanship" or "deanship"), the principal definition of *doyenné* has been, simply, a large fat soft juicy pear. Comice was given its name in a French province famous for the pears. Anjou. It was bestowed in 1849 on a prize-winning pear which had been developed in the orchards of the seasonal *comices* of Angers—a simple fact which had never come to the attention of the scores of anguished researchers who attempted to explain this name.

(C) 1975, by Waverley Root.

5900 Fr Fr

SOFA + 2 ARMCHAIRS IN LEATHER

DIRECT FROM BRAZIL



DIRECT FROM BRAZIL
Starting at 4950 Fr. Fr. the complete 5 seater set. 21 magnificent models in luxurious genuine leather in 12 warm colours and precious woods from Brazil.
Models in stock can be in your living within one week.

AT THE BOUTIQUE DU BRÉSIL:
you will also find:
Precious Rio rosewood bookcases, carpets, skins, bed covers, exotic objects and refined presents: stones and minerals, fossils, jewelry, naïf art, handicraft, and records from Brazil.

La Boutique du Brésil
43 avenue de Friedland - Paris 8°
359.22.10.

PACAM-CONSEIL

All taxes included and free transport for Paris area.
* Prices can change at any moment without notice.

J.K. Grants Oil Concerns Tax Break British Gas Corp. ets N. Sea Supplies.

By John Urquhart
LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—The government today announced a major concession to companies with gas fields in the North Sea. The concession, which is part of a government's planned petroleum revenue tax (PRT) all gas applied to British Gas Corp. contracts concluded with a state enterprise by June 30, 1975.

The decision was welcomed by the oil companies. Clark, managing director of Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co., said "this decision will relieve one of our chief concerns over the future development of the North Sea gas fields." An executive at another major company said it is "a major sort of concession we were hoping for."

The government's decision was announced by Edmund Dell, minister of industry, during a debate in a House of Commons standing committee on the government's taxation bill. Mr. Dell said the decision on "is without prejudice" to the problem of tax policy for marginal oil fields in the North Sea. He said he hopes to announce the government's conclusions on original fields shortly.

Amoco had warned recently at the application of the PRT North Sea gas fields "could go down or even curtail" supplies from the fields. The group, which Amoco is operator says currently produces a third of Britain's natural gas supply from the gas fields in the southern waters of the North Sea. Amoco is a unit of Standard Oil Co., Indiana.

The companies have argued as even with an exemption from the tax, North Sea gas fields are only moderately profitable. The companies are obliged to all their output to British Gas Corp., which buys the gas at a price that is discouragingly low.

The government plans to announce the rate of its petroleum revenue tax by the end of February, possibly earlier. Some sources said the government is leaning toward a multi-rate tax, with a zero rate being applied to marginal oil fields. However, officials declined to comment.

Britain Sets Four-Year Plan To Reduce Payments Deficit
LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—The government announced a four-year plan today to cut the nation's mounting balance-of-payments deficit.

An average growth rate of 3 or 4 percent a year and a virtual standstill in the standard of living until 1979 is forecast in a White Paper on public expenditure, outlining the official policy of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Austrian Firm Makes Plastic Tire
Austrian technicians have developed a plastic tire that they say can be mass-produced at a price two-thirds that of a normal rubber tire, has excellent road-holding qualities and increases driving safety by being virtually puncture-proof. "In about two weeks we will be in a position to launch prototype production of our polyurethane tire without inside tissue," says Helmut Geretssegger, one of the two managers of Polyur Maschinenbau, of Kitzsee, Burgenland province. "We do not want to become a tire producer on a large scale. Our ultimate objective is to sell our know-how and equipment developed for the production of the first polyurethane tire," Mr. Geretssegger says, adding "we are in contact with a number of firms abroad."

Hoechst Plans Investment in U.K.
Hoechst U.K. Ltd. plans to spend up to \$58 million over the next six years on new production capacity, chairman Norman Miesler reports. The program will start this year with planned spending of between \$5 million and \$8.5 million. Hoechst U.K. had a turnover last year of about \$188 million. Group pretax profit is expected to be 10 per cent higher than the \$5.3 million earned in 1973.

Rothschild Buys Bank
Banque Rothschild of Paris plans to exchange 7 per cent of its own stock and an unspecified amount of cash for a 70-per-cent stake in Dis-

count Bank. The letter is a commercial bank with assets of about 1 billion French francs (about \$332 million). There are no plans at present to merge the two banks, but a Rothschild spokesman says there will be a "close coordination." The seller of the Discount Bank and the new minority shareholder in Rothschild is Banque Occidentale pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, the merchant banking arm of Générale Occidentale, which is the holding company put together by British financier Jimmy Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith will join the Rothschild board of directors.

GM Sets More Output Cuts
General Motors is shutting down seven U.S. car assembly plants for one week beginning Monday and is temporarily laying off 15,500 production workers. Cutsbacks at three of the plants are in line with the automaker's previously announced plans to sharply curtail first-quarter output because of declining sales. The other four plants had not been scheduled to be closed during the first quarter, an indication of potential further output reductions. GM has three car plants closed and 6,000 workers on layoff this week. Another 100,000 of the firm's 370,000 hourly employees are on extended furloughs. In addition, American Motors plans to lay off 3,000 workers for a week beginning Monday. The firm has 1,300 of its 23,000 workers on layoff this week. Nearly 78,000 of Ford's 175,000 hourly workers are jobless this week, and Chrysler has 63,000 of its 117,000 production employees on furlough.

U.S. and W. Germany Already Said to Clash

Western Nations Start Tough Talks on Oil

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 30 (NYT)—The United States has begun a new round of difficult bargaining with Western industrial nations to intensify the consumer cooperation it feels is necessary before any meeting with oil-producing states. At a series of meetings here this week and next, U.S. representatives will present Washington's latest thinking on financial and conservation planning and on promoting new energy sources. Washington has set "solidarity" in all three areas as the condition for holding a producer-consumer conference, according to American sources in Paris.

A clash has already occurred between the United States and West Germany, European monetary sources reported, over one key financial element—how to raise money for a \$25-billion mutual aid fund of the consumer nations to defray prospective oil payments deficits.

Boycott Threat
The Germans at one point threatened to boycott the meeting of a special committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, where

the discussions are taking place, according to one qualified source. American sources said they expected Assistant Secretary of State Tom Enders to attend a meeting next week in Paris of the International Energy Agency—a consumer cooperative body also formed under the umbrella of the OECD—to present proposals for an energy floor price. The United States wants what would be in effect a minimum import price for energy to insure that necessary large investments in alternative sources will not be jeopardized. High French officials have accused Americans of wanting to keep energy prices too high.

More Than the U.S.
Concerning consumer conservation of oil, Europeans are reported so far to have done more than the United States. And most countries here are fairly well along in developing programs to reduce dependence on imported oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

American officials have said that what the United States would like is harmonization of conservation goals. Finance ministers of the major Western industrial nations approved the consumer solidarity fund—the so-called "safety net"—proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a meeting in Washington two weeks ago. Details were left to the OECD committee to work out by early March.

Washington thinks Bonn's ideas are too favorable to the oil-producing states. Bonn considers Washington's ideas too inflationary.

Pool for Loans
Mr. Kissinger wants participating governments to contribute money directly into a pool that would be the source of loans to industrial countries in deficit. The West Germans say this would just generate new money. They want the Bank for International Settlements, acting as agent for the industrial nations, to borrow needed funds in the marketplace. The loans would carry the guarantees of the participating countries.

Othmar Emminger, deputy gov-

ernor of the Bundesbank, said in London Tuesday that the American plan involved "reshuffling" the reserves of industrial countries and that this "did not have much to do with the problems of how best to deal with the petrodollars."

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies
American Electric Power
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 1,316.0 995.5
Profits (millions)... 188.9 182.6
Per Share... 2.64 2.85
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 459.0 424.0
Profits (millions)... 23.0 21.0
Per Share... 1.47 1.36
Celanese
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 1,922.0 1,609.0
Profits (millions)... 380.0 310.0
Per Share... 6.52 5.35
*1974 net was reduced by \$7.9 per share due to accounting changes.
Commonwealth Edison
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 1,459.6 1,386.2
Profits (millions)... 146.2 158.2
Per Share... 3.38 3.16
Florida Power & Light
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 257.5 191.3
Profits (millions)... 35.4 28.1
Per Share... 0.94 0.77
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 951.1 714.0
Profits (millions)... 105.5 108.6
Per Share... 2.76 3.03
Gulf Oil
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 4,500.0 3,000.0
Profits (millions)... 185.0 230.0
Per Share... 0.94 1.18
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 18,200.0 10,000.0
Profits (millions)... 1,065.0 800.0
Per Share... 5.47 4.06
Mead
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 355.8 330.5
Profits (millions)... 14.9 13.2
Per Share... 0.89 0.73
Middle South Utils.
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 323.5 584.4
Profits (millions)... 97.9 90.5
Per Share... 2.21 2.09
Pet
Third Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 275.5 247.3
Profits (millions)... 7.3 7.2
Per Share... 1.08 1.04
Nine Months
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 758.8 650.4
Profits (millions)... 17.9 15.3
Per Share... 2.61 2.17
Northeast Utilities
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 633.3 489.8
Profits (millions)... 87.2 65.2
Per Share... 1.55 1.42
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 235.9 236.4
Profits (millions)... 24.8 24.5
Per Share... 1.21 1.68
Pheps Dodge
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 1,040.4 983.2
Profits (millions)... 151.7 109.1
Per Share... 5.92 5.01
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 320.6 260.1
Profits (millions)... 84.5 86.7
Per Share... 1.11 1.15
Phillips Petroleum
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 5,105.7 3,073.5
Profits (millions)... 423.7 420.4
Per Share... 0.56 0.35
Excluding extraordinary transactions.
Revere Copper & Brass
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 90.8 133.3
Profits (millions)... 1.4 3.0
Per Share... 0.24 0.52
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 517.5 492.5
Profits (millions)... 17.2 2.5
Per Share... 3.04 0.42
Standard Oil Indiana
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 2,600.0 1,900.0
Profits (millions)... 174.8 121.5
Per Share... 1.19 0.87
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 10,200.0 6,500.0
Profits (millions)... 970.3 511.2
Per Share... 6.86 3.67
Westinghouse Electric
Fourth Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 1,574.5 1,449.7
Profits (millions)... 76.2 33.6
Per Share... 0.26
Year 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 5,798.5 5,101.1
Profits (millions)... 281.1 161.9
Per Share... 0.31 1.82
Winn-Dixie Stores
16 Weeks (Jan. 11/1975) 1974
Revenue (millions)... 904.3 767.7
Profits (millions)... 18.0 14.4
Per Share... 0.68 0.71
28 Weeks
Revenue (millions)... 1,538.9 1,295.1
Profits (millions)... 30.9 22.8
Per Share... 1.51 1.18

German Jobless Rate Hits 5% Level, the Highest in 15 Years

BONN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Unemployment in West Germany rose to 5.1 per cent in January, about 5 per cent of the labor force and the highest jobless level in 15 years, the Finance Ministry said today. There were 945,000 jobless in December, a rate of 4.9 per cent, up from about 800,000 unemployed, or 3.5 per cent, in November, the Federal Labor Office said early this month. The current jobless rate of "about 5 per cent" reported by the Finance Ministry is the highest since the 5.7 per cent recorded in February, 1959, when 1.2 million Germans were out of work. Finance Ministry State Secretary Karl Haehner said the higher than expected jobless rate necessitated an additional 3 billion deutsche marks in government expenditures for unemployment benefits.

Bonn Switches Policy
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government has switched domestic policy emphasis from battling inflation to heading off the record unemployment. West Germany's 7.5-per-cent inflation rate in 1974 was by far the lowest among Western industrialized nations. Tax relief measures which went into effect this month will boost consumer buying power and corporate investment totaling up to 13.3 billion DM.

Saudi Drops Bid for Share In Calif. Bank

After Protest Campaign By Jewish Community

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (AP)—Adnan Khashoggi, one of the Arab world's leading private businessmen, abandoned today his \$14-million attempt to buy one-third of a bank in San Jose, California. The Saudi Arabian millionaire withdrew his bid in the face of heavy community opposition which had threatened the outcome of a meeting of the shareholders of First National Bank of San Jose tomorrow to vote on whether to accept his offer. Mr. Khashoggi's withdrawal was the second setback in a week for Arab business trying to buy into American banking. Lebanese oil broker Ahmad Sarakbi said Tuesday he had given up in his attempt to buy control of Community National Bank of Pontiac, Michigan, after the "Teamsters" union withdrew a \$6-million loan commitment. The latest rejection of Arab capital in the United States led one Beirut moneyman to say, "It is ironic that the very people being denied access for capital placement in America are those who in their own countries most admire the American system of free enterprise and wish to become tied to it."

No Bitterness
Reached by telephone at his Paris office, the 39-year-old California-educated Mr. Khashoggi showed no bitterness over the failure of his bid. "I don't consider it a setback," he said. "Maybe it is just as well it happened. People can now



Adnan Khashoggi

evaluate for themselves what is best for America... we have to divorce emotion from business." Mr. Khashoggi's bid ran into trouble after Jewish merchants in San Jose briefly considered boycotting the bank and the shops which subscribe to its credit card. San Jose Jewish community leader Donald Glaser issued a statement saying he was "concerned" about the Khashoggi investment proposal. One of the bank's board members who opposed the Khashoggi move said it would harm the bank's interests. He claimed depositors would leave the bank. In addition to other businesses in the United States, Mr. Khashoggi owns two other banks in California, Security National Bank and Bank of Contra Costa, both in Walnut Creek. During the controversy over Mr. Khashoggi's share purchase attempt, California Congressman Fortney Stark, who sold Mr. Khashoggi Security National Bank in 1973, said he was introducing legislation to restrict foreign control over U.S. banks.

Burns Backs Tax Cut As Proposed by Ford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns today endorsed President Ford's program of tax cuts, but warned Congress that over-stimulating the economy could cause a new round of inflation. Mr. Burns, in prepared testimony for the House Ways and Means Committee, said the economy is "in the midst of a serious decline in business activity" and is likely to decline further in the immediate months ahead. But he said that evidence is accumulating that the corrective forces needed to lay the basis for an upturn in economic activity are now under way. But he added that a solid economic recovery "may well await evidence of greater progress in checking the relentless upward march of prices."

Public policy, Mr. Burns said, is now confronted with a most difficult problem: A stimulus to private spending is needed, he said, "but great care must be taken to avoid aggravating the underlying inflationary forces that have produced our present problems."

Program Is Right Mix
Mr. Ford's overall program, he said, is the right mix to minimize the inflationary effects of the proposed fiscal stimuli. But he urged Congress to scrutinize federal expenditures with special care and to look for ways to hold federal spending below levels projected by Mr. Ford.

"I cannot emphasize strongly enough the need for moderation in our fiscal affairs at this critical time," Mr. Burns said. He said cutting federal spending would improve the prospects for moderating the rate of inflation and would also bolster confidence of the people by indicating the clear intent of Congress to stick to a course of fiscal prudence.

Mr. Burns said he opposed a permanent tax reduction at this time and he hoped Congress would also oppose it. He suggested that later on, when economic conditions had developed further, Congress might reconsider the question. The Fed chairman added: "I agree that a significant temporary reduction in taxes is desirable because inflation has had the effect of raising the tax rates for both individuals and business firms. At a time like this, taxes should not be rising."

Mr. Burns said the Fed will

expand the money supply at a moderate rate in the next 18 months, but will not release a new wave of inflation. He said the money supply might not show any growth this month. The money supply has recently increased at a 1.8-per-cent annual rate. In the week of Jan. 15—the latest for which data is available—the aggregate was \$281.6 billion, against \$283.7 billion at the start of the year.

Stocks Drop On Wall St. in Heavy Volume

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (IHT)—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today in another day of heavy trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 8.54 points to 826.42. The index had been up about 7 points earlier in the session, and was down 4.46 at 3 o'clock. Declining issues which had trailed the entire session until within the final half hour ended up outnumbering gains about 805 to 678.

Volume rose to 29.74 million shares from 27.41 million yesterday. Brokers said the market started higher with the momentum of gains in previous sessions. They said this was stimulated by a cut in the prime rate by Chase Manhattan Bank.

A natural move to profit-taking set in, causing the market to start downward. "The market is in an over-extended phase," said one broker, "and a period of profit-taking gives it a chance."

Another broker said many portfolio managers have taken advantage of the heavy trading to sell large blocks of stocks they want to get rid of. The pace of institutional activity was reflected in the large number of blocks traded which slightly outnumbered yesterday's 184 trades of 10,000 or more shares.

The 30 components making up the Dow Jones Industrial Average were mostly lower. Westinghouse, which was the most actively traded issue of the day, fell 1 to 10 7/8. The company reported a 60-per-cent drop in fourth-quarter operating net. Du Pont, which previously reported sharply lower fourth-quarter and year earnings, dropped 1 3/8 to 94 3/8.

Also lower in the blue chip list was Amecoda, off 1 3/4 to 15 5/8. Johns-Manville, 1 1/8 to 21 1/8. General Motors, 1 3/8 to 38 1/2. General Electric, 3/4 to 38 3/8 and Sears Roebuck, 3/8 to 60. Sears reported a January sales increase of only 0.8 per cent.

Telex closed at 1 3/8, down 2. The stock, which was the second most-active issue, resumed trading today for the first time since an appeal by the British government against an anti-trust judgment returned IBM, which today dropped 4 3/8 to 182 7/8. Continental Can slipped 1 5/8 to 26 3/8 after reporting lower fourth-quarter net. The company also said its first-quarter net will not equal that of a year ago.

Upjohn dropped 1 7/8 to 30. Some of the company's antibiotic and diabetes drugs have been under criticism. The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.57 to 73.42.

The most active issue was SynTex, closing at 30 5/8, down 1 1/4. In Chicago farm commodity futures closed on a mostly lower tone on the Board of Trade. While there was some bullish news that tended to bring support into the pits, it was never sustained enough to permit a strong gain.

Export Demand For W. German Tools Is Falling

FRANKFURT, Jan. 30 (AP-DJ)—Foreign orders for West German machine tools declined 7 per cent in December in real terms from a year earlier, while domestic orders dropped only 1 per cent, figures released today by the Machine Builders Association show. The figures indicate a weakening of the foreign demand that compensated for a weak domestic market last year. For the year as a whole, foreign orders rose 12 per cent in real terms, while domestic orders fell 10 per cent.

Association officials say that since October 1974 foreign demand has been trailing off and that machine makers are planning their hopes for the future increasingly on the domestic market.

January, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Akzo N.V.
Amhem



DM 50,000,000.—

9% Bearer Bonds of 1975
due February 1, 1982

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

JET AVIATION

CHARTER
Business, private, emergency and ambulance flights. Operating worldwide with BAC 1-11, Gulfstream II, Falcon, Mystere, Lear Jet, MDU-2 Citation, Sabre Liner, Piper.

MAINTENANCE
Dependable service and maintenance for commercial, executive and private planes. Stations in Zurich, Geneva, Basel and Milan.

SPECIAL SERVICES
Professional consulting aircraft appraisals, purchases, sales, leasing. Round-the-clock dispatch services out of Basel.

BASEL-AIRPORT PHONE 061 443777 442050 **TELEX 63319**
ZURICH-AIRPORT 01 8140114 **58188**
GENEVA-AIRPORT 022 962270 **22002**
MILAN-AIRPORT 781494 **32186**

We Are Professionals in Aviation

JET AVIATION

Eurodollar Borrowings
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Placements of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$73 million to \$1,689 billion in the week ended Jan. 22, the Federal Reserve Board said. This was \$565 million higher than the level for Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the same week a year ago.

The secretary said the concept of national defense had recently grown to include economic and financial, as well as military, considerations. Mr. Simon said OPEC countries had invested about \$11 billion in the United States last year, of which about \$1 billion was in property and stocks.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT

(la French
Franks)

[illegible]

Incorporated

هكذا من الضحى

—By Will Weng

1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8	9		10	11	12
13			14				15						16	
17													18	
19						20				21	22			
						23			24		25			26
27	28	29	30	31			32		33					
34						35						36		
37						38				39	40			
41				42	43				44					
45								47						
48						49		50						
	51			52		53				54	55	56	57	58
59				60	61				62					
63				64										
65						66		67				68		

G F			C F				
ALGAEYE.....	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID.....	12	53	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	7	44	Fair	MILAN.....	18	26	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	19	49	Fair	MOSCOW.....	18	26	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	17	40	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	17	37	Snow
BERLIN.....	28	68	Cloudy	MONTECARLO.....	8	46	Fair
BIRMINGHAM.....	6	45	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	18	26	Cloudy
BREITENBURG.....	14	43	Cloudy	NICE.....	14	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	11	52	Overcast	PARIS.....	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST.....	5	41	Fair	PARIS.....	14	53	Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	18	50	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	18	26	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	18	68	Cloudy	ROME.....	13	53	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	4	39	Overcast	SOFIA.....	2	59	Cloudy
DALLAS.....	18	63	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS.....	18	26	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	11	63	Fair	TEHRAN.....	1	31	Cloudy
DURBOURG.....	17	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	12	31	Fair
EL PASO.....	6	45	Overcast	VIENNA.....	18	26	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	14	43	Fair	VIENNA.....	10	50	Fair
GENEVA.....	10	50	Showery	VIENNA.....	8	41	Fair
HELSINKI.....	-1	28	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	2	51	Overcast
HONG KONG.....	13	50	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	18	26	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	11	52	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	9	45	Fair
LISBON.....	8	46	Cloudy				
LONDON.....	13	50	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES.....	14	49	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1300 GMT.)

[illegible]

U.S. 100



JUMBLE®

By HENRIETTA WATSON and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WETET

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

LABAN

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

YOBLUD

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SETTAL

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

MIGHT BE THE BASIS
OF A GOOD MEAL.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

(Answers tomorrow)

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE Pleasure Bond" is so filled with things to recommend it that it ought theoretically to be a great pleasure to read. For one thing, it presents William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson (Masters) at ease, for a change—stripped of their laboratory coats and no longer mumbling in the technical language of their first two books, *"Human Sexual Response"* and *"Human Sexual Inadequacy."* And thoroughly appealing people they turn out to be—warm, tolerant, and scrupulously nonjudgmental in the transcripts of their conversations with sexual swingers and experimenters in extramarital promiscuity, yet leaving us in no doubt of their ultimate belief in a one-to-one relationship when they address us directly. For another thing, the book offers a first-rate analysis of how the old double standard still pervades the habits of most of us, as well as a sensible clarification of what the elimination of that double standard will eventually mean ("What Men Stand to Gain From Women's Liberation," which its members would be well to read if that ideal sex ought not to be what one person does to another; it's what happens when two people are honestly together (not necessarily bound in holy matrimony; though necessarily heterosexual, at least as far as this book is concerned). Therefore role-playing is beside the point, and therefore, anatomical differences aside, it makes little difference whether one is male or female.

Finally, the book may even tell you a thing or two you didn't

dread in order to "watch something grow and develop," sounds like nothing so much as a month's worth of Rose Frazar's columns strung together.

Or possibly my Puritan conscience rose up in protest—it would not accept the notion of sexual growth, but I am sure after it had been raised on the belief that the only sex books worth their salt have brown paper wrappers and are written, like the first two Masters and Johnson books, in words of four syllables or more). Or perhaps the Puritan conscience balks at the idea of human perfectibility that the book implies, but the assumption that now that human kind has weighed and measured its sexual responses, no further obstacles stand on the path to perfect bliss. (Can it be that contraceptive methods are now so perfect that coitus is totally cut off from conception, even psychologically? Is the pill safe? Is the diaphragm convenient? Is Woman's Missionary Position?)

Or maybe it's just that what Dr. Masters and Miss Johnson (and Robert J. Levin, an articles editor for *Redbook* magazine) are writing about here is an all-or-nothing proposition. If you understand what they mean by a committed one-to-one relationship that waxes strong when weakness is admitted and triumphs in mutual surrender, then you will understand immediately, and everything else will fall from redundancy. And if you don't understand at once, then all we talk in the world of mutuality and concern and conciliation must make any difference.

know before—such as that studies have indicated that the tendency in postcoital sleepers is for the woman to move toward the man and the man to remain by himself (which may prove nothing more than the verity of Borgia's "After"); or that the later sexual maturity of women that Kinsey observed has turned out to be a "culturally induced" phenomenon (although it does seem to be true that childbearing tends to increase sexual responsiveness, as a result of increased concentration of blood in the pelvis); or that many women have found that masturbation relieves the pain of menstrual cramps.

Why then did I find "The Pleasure Band" such an unpleasant

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

The **REAGAN** had 30 (AP) — One of the largest Longobard burial grounds ever found was discovered at Slavice in southern Moravia during ground-breaking for a house. The Czech youth paper *Mladá Fronta* has reported.

The burial ground, from the first half of the 6th century, consisted of 53 graves, including a 6-by-4 1/2-meter-wide shaft which was 7.5 meters deep and covered with a layer of large, hard pine. Later, archaeologists discovered 20 Slavonic graves dating from the 11th and 13 centuries.

The Longobards were a Germanic tribe that lived near the headwaters of the Elbe River and later invaded what is today Hungary. Lombardy is a part of central and southern Italy.

—By Alan Truscott

On this diagramed deal South bid and made a borderline slam when his opponents held the bulk of the high cards.

After South opened one spade, West made a "ake-out" double and North made a splinter bid of four clubs. This showed a good club, a void or singleton in clubs, and slam interest. South tried to put on the brakes by doubling East's bid of five clubs, but he showed a willingness to cooperate when his partner made a cue-bid in hearts. As North had implied lack of diamond control, the redouble of five hearts showed that he had control, probably first-round control, of

both red suits. That was all North wanted to know.

Six diamonds would depend on nothing more than a successful guess in spades, and West's take-out double would have provided the vital clue. Six spades was much more tricky after West's opening club lead was won in the dummy. South was equal to the task.

Judging from the take-out double that West was short in spades, he led the spade jack and took a first round finesse. When this succeeded he led a diamond to the king and gave West a trick in that suit.

Another club lead forced the dummy to ruff for the second time, and the position was this:

NORTH
 ♠ K J 10 8
 ♥ J
 ♦ Q 10 9 8 5 4 3 2
 ♣ —

WEST EAST
 ♠ 4 ♣ Q 7 5
 ♥ Q 10 8 7 6 5 ♥ K 4
 ♦ K 8 ♦ J
 ♣ A K Q 6 ♣ —

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A 9 6 3 2
 ♥ A 8 3 2
 ♦ A 7
 ♣ 10 9

NORTH
 ♠ K
 ♥ J
 ♦ J
 ♣ —

WEST EAST
 ♥ Q 10 9 7 6 5 ♠ Q 5
 ♦ — ♦ K 4
 ♣ Q 6 ♣ —

SOUTH
 ♠ A 9 6 3
 ♥ A 8 3 2
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East	
1 ♠	Dbl.	4 ♠	5 ♠	Now South rattled off the
Dbl.	Pass	5 ♣	Dbl.	winning diamonds, and East was
Redbl.	Pass	6 ♠	Pass	helpless. Whenever he chose to
Pass	Pass			ruff, South could overruff and
				return to the spade king to cash
				the rest of the diamonds.

Thoeni Skis to Slalom Victory

MONTE, France, Jan. 30 (AP)—World slalom champion Thoeni of Italy put on two faultless runs today to win his first World Cup race season, the Arberg-Kanzen slalom.

A race which started two late for fear of avalanches finished in near darkness. I put on a display of pre-emptive striking which has made him a slalom specialist in the world.

Thoeni, 33, glided down the first 65-curve in 33.22 seconds and clocked 49.79 for the second as for a 102.11 second total, second in the World Cup standings, now has an excellent chance of winning his third slalom title. The downhill slalom in nearby Megève. Thoeni has shown surprising skill in the downhill this season.

Thoeni's victory also made the time World Cup champion worthy to gain a fourth title, now second in the standings with 171 points to 194 for Franz Klammer, who is far behind the field to third in the standings is

Italian Piero Gros, who has 145 points. The Italian was fourth after the first run but missed a gate on the second.

Fourth in the standings is Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, 18, who finished second today, more than a second behind Thoeni. The Swedish skier hoisted himself from sixth place after the first run to second overall with

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. G. Thoeni, Italy, 162.11 (33.22-49.79)	171
2. I. Stenmark, Sweden, 162.30 (34.10-49.20)	145
3. R. Klammer, Austria, 162.31 (34.09-49.22)	139
4. C. Neumeister, West Germany, 162.50 (34.09-49.41)	128
5. P. Gros, Italy, 163.00 (34.09-49.91)	118
6. T. Hauser, Austria, 164.02 (34.09-49.93)	108
7. B. Schlager, West Germany, 164.10 (34.09-50.01)	98
8. P. Radici, Italy, 164.65 (34.09-50.56)	88
9. R. Derzinski, Poland, 165.23 (34.09-51.14)	78
10. C. Adgata, U.S., 165.50 (34.09-51.41)	68

a 49.20 clocking after he had registered a 54.10.

After the triumph, Thoeni said, "I hadn't done a slalom in two weeks, but I guess it doesn't really matter now. When I knew Gros was out on the second run, I didn't think anyone could beat me so I ended up a little because I had gone out on the first run."

Gros, who has won two slaloms and one giant slalom this season, likes Thoeni's chances to regain the title he held from 1970 to 1973. Gros won last year.

"It's now going to be very difficult to keep the World Cup," said Gros. "But I am going to go in for Saturday's downhill to try to do well in the combination. It is not a difficult downhill course and if I glide well I could finish in the top three."

Only hours of pre-race work made the race possible. The start was postponed until noon after 36 hours of rain and wet snow produced the avalanche threat above the Marmottins track in the shadow of Mount Blanc. French Alpine soldiers dynamited several areas of snow that appeared dangerous.



THE RIGHT TWIST—Gustavo Thoeni skis toward victory in World Cup slalom event.

Trades Mark Final Day 442 Players Later, NFL Ends Its Draft

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The National Football League's draft of the supposedly best 442 college seniors ended last night at 1:30 when the Pittsburgh Steelers, the Super Bowl champions, made the last selection.

The final player picked was Stan Hegener, a 333-pound guard from the University of Nebraska. Otherwise, it was a long day for the personnel departments of the 28 teams as scouts and directors slowly moved through the last 10 rounds of the selection process. The draft began on Tuesday with the first seven rounds.

There were three minor transactions yesterday, the most significant of which involved the Baltimore Colts and the Washington Redskins.

The Redskins, who as usual had the fewest selections (19), traded their 12th draft choice and next year's 16th to the Colts for two second-round players, Glenn Ressler and Cotton Speyer. Ressler, a 31-year-old guard and a regular for several seasons, has been talking about retiring. Speyer, a 25-year-old wide receiver, has always had a hard time cracking a starting line-up. So it was hard to say which side got the best of that deal.

An objective review of the draft is never possible until training camps tune up in August. However, a check yesterday indicated that most of the clubs that take the draft seriously, by conserving their choices, were well satisfied.

For example, Gil Brandt, the longtime director of the Dallas Cowboys' operation, said: "It was a terrific year for talent. There were a lot of good players who can make the pro club right down through the ninth round."

That was good news for Ed Jones, a defensive back from Rutgers who was the ninth-round choice of the Cowboys, and who was announced by Dallas as Ed (Too Small) Jones. This was a reference to the year when Dallas drafted Ed (Too Tall) Jones first as a defensive end.

Pat Pepler, a seasoned drafting expert now with the Miami Dolphins, made a typical statement. The Dolphins, who were the 23rd team to select on the first round Tuesday.

"We were absolutely delighted," said Pepler. "To get a 6-foot-5, 265-pound offensive tackle who can really move. We never thought we'd be that lucky picking that far down."

Pepler's reference was to Darby Carlton of the University of Tampa.

The chances for Carlton to win fame and fortune in pro football are very good, but not so for four Yale players picked on the final rounds. The odds on late-round draft choices winning one of the 1,222 jobs in the NFL are long indeed.

At this draft, the 40th in the NFL's history, the pro football people were operating in partial defiance of a legal opinion that what they were doing might be illegal.

In deciding in favor of the athlete—a lawsuit brought against the NFL by Joe Kaap, the former Viking and Patriot quarterback—Judge William Sweetser had stated that he viewed the draft as "patently unreasonable."

But he did not issue a cease-and-desist order and the NFL is appealing the decision. So the draft went on, although its results somewhere down the legal trail could be annulled.

Anthony Davis: Man of Options

ROTONDA, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—In his first seven swings in the baseball-hitting competition of the superstars program, Anthony Davis managed one foul ball, the catcher had no chance on. The New York Jets may have a good chance of signing their first choice in the National Football League draft.

NHL Standings

Division 1					
W	L	T	GF	GA	
Philadelphia	20	10	7	108	100
NY Rangers	20	14	0	89	104
Atlanta	15	24	7	142	143
NY Islanders	10	27	13	97	137
Division 2					
Vancouver	25	20	5	108	127
Calgary	24	21	4	125	142
St. Louis	18	22	0	144	153
Minnesota	12	24	6	107	200
Kansas City	10	32	6	121	205
Division 3					
Los Angeles	29	8	13	169	103
Montreal	22	9	13	169	141
Pittsburgh	20	18	10	193	101
Detroit	12	28	0	137	197
Washington	4	40	1	112	244
Division 4					
Buffalo	21	10	7	161	147
Boston	25	13	10	219	147
San Jose	12	24	7	168	143
California	12	21	9	122	203

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster; Pleau; Bredin; West, Lefebvre).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 3 (McDonough, C. Walker, 2, Neale, Stewart; Gny, Cormier).

Rights Have Equal Power

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—It was right out of an anime slapstick movie.

Fighters Robert Hughes and Andre Ward connected right hands at the same time and at the same time landed on the canvas.

Here Charley Griggillo and both fighters to stay in for the mandatory eight rounds.

The double knockdown came in the first round of a scheduled four-round junior-middleweight bout Tuesday night at Blue Horizon Arena.

News went on to win by a knockout later in the first round.

Connors at Point Where Winning Comes Before Money

By Leonard Koppett

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Jimmy Connors checked in at Caesars Palace yesterday for Sunday's \$100,000 tennis match against Rod Laver, and insisted that the money wasn't the important thing.

He first elaborated this view Tuesday at the LA Costa Country Club, north of San Diego, where he had gone to join his coach, tutor, mentor and general supervisor, Pancho Segura.

"I'm well fixed financially," said Connors, 22, who won \$285,490 playing tennis last year. "I'm not out to make in every last dollar in the world. I just want to win my share, and I've been doing that."

"No, the important thing is a chance to play the best and beat the best. The really important thing about the \$100,000 is that it calls attention to the event. It's

what makes the match possible, and draws the people and television. But for me the big thing will be the competition to win because I want to show I can beat him."

Such an attitude is right in line with that of other high-priced athletes. The \$100,000-a-year player in a World Series or Super Bowl is not really concerned with the few extra thousand dollars that go with the winning share; his real goal is the right to be called "champion."

In a strange way at this level, huge rewards have created the equivalent of an "amateur" motivation toward victory for his own sake.

No Special Work

Nor is Connors involved in any special preparation for his first meeting with Laver. He went to La Costa, where Segura is the resident pro, to be with his coach, but not to study films Segura has

of Laver. Connors has seldom seen Laver play in person.

"As a matter of fact," said Segura, "I don't like a player to see too much of an opponent as a spectator. You should see just enough to spot the weakness and the strong points, but that's all. Suppose you see the man when he's having a hot game, that could hurt your confidence. Or you might see him have a bad game, and get the wrong idea that way."

Anyhow, Jimmy has been playing tournaments right along, and he's in shape. He doesn't need anything special, just to play his own game.

More important than technique, Connors says, is a frame of mind. He has to shake himself up, feel hostile, "be himself." In Australia, where he lost to John Newcombe and polio, "I threw a point that proved costly, he was on a 'nice-guy' grip all the time."

"I don't know why, exactly," he said, "but it wasn't natural for me, and I have to be myself. One thing I can tell you: I'll never throw a point again, never. Put that in big black letters."

Connors will have four days here to get accustomed to the new indoor court the hotel has built. There are about 4,000 seats, and the price scale is \$100, \$50 and \$25—also not important as money to the likely ticket buyers, but as a symbol of prestige for being able to attend.

The real audience, of course, will be watching television, for free, and that's the part that excites Connors.

"Knowing all those people will be looking at me will help me up," he said.

Montreal Games Still Bugged Down in Talks

EBEC, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Committee of the Quebec City Olympic Committee ended its talks yesterday with the Montreal Olympic Committee, but the Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau requested a "little time" for acknowledging that not all the Montreal Olympic Committee members shared his optimism about the event being self-financed.

Drapeau told the committee he needed the time to improve the structure of his financing plan.

For Goldblum, Municipal Minister in the Quebec provincial government, told the committee that he had a clear idea of how his financing plans would work.

General officials of the Montreal Olympic Committee, including Lord Coe, said that Montreal could incur a deficit of at least \$10 million from the Games.

Mean-the man most reliable for Montreal obtain the Games—insisted there would not be any deficit because money would be raised through an Olympic lottery, and a number of commemorative stamps.

Coehoon said that had the government been aware of the Olympic financial difficulties several months ago, would have been time to be sharing the games on a modest basis.

Regarding the construction plans for the main stadium and other facilities would not only additional financial problem but also would jeopardize the Games, Goldblum said.

When the hearings started days ago, we were already at a point of no return," the he said.

U.S. Cup Team To Rely on Smith

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States and Mexico have announced their four-man teams for their second round North American zone Davis Cup playoffs.

Dennis Ralston, the U.S. captain, said that Smith, Bob Lutz, Dick Stockton and Boon Tanner, Raul Ramirez, the former University of Southern California star, was picked by Mexican captain Pancho Contreras along with Vincente Zarazua, Joaquin Loyo-Mayo and Roberto Chavez.

The three-day playoffs begin Friday with two singles matches.

Filbert Bayi: From Chasing Animals to Leading the Milers

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—As a teen-age extra in the cast of thousands at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, he understandably was obscure.

"At the time," says an Olympic historian, "not many people knew if his name was Filbert Bayi or Bayi Filbert."

They know now. They know that he won't be obscure in the Olympics next year. They know that Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, who grew up running with his dogs after gazelles on the plains near Mount Kilimanjaro, holds the world record for 1,500 meters with a time of 3:50.22, seconds. That translates into a 3.49 mile, which would be another world record.

Yesterday, sleek even in a puffy pale green nylon ski jacket against the chill, he arrived for his American debut. He will run in the Wanamaker Mile at the 68th Millrose Game at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. He also is scheduled to compete here Feb. 21 in the U.S. Olympic invitation and Feb. 28 in the national Amateur Athletic Union meet. He is expected to run the way he usually runs—as fast as he can and as far as he can. But he realizes he has to adjust to the confinement and conditions of an indoor arena for the first time in his career.

Indoor Obstacles

"I don't know myself what it will be like because I have never run indoors, without outside oxygen," he was saying in his soft voice accented by the Kikuyu and Swahili languages. "Indoors the track is very narrow. You are always making rounds. It is better to go straight. To pass someone is very difficult. Too many lefts."

Underneath the jacket that he had purchased in Los Angeles on a stopover from New Zealand, where he competed last weekend, he had on a red sportshirt, tan slacks, white socks and blue sneakers. His only flash of pro-

perity was a thick stainless steel wristwatch, perhaps the better to time his workouts. But unlike American runners, who usually are slaves to their coaches, he trains himself.

"It depends how I feel myself," he said. "I just decide myself. I know what I'm doing. We don't have personal coaches, we have national coaches. But how far I run depends on the place where I am. When sweating, you are losing minerals, salt, iron. I usually run eight, seven, six miles on the grass and on the sand. I like to run on the sand. But in New York, you could run 20 miles."

He meant that the cooler the weather, the farther he could run because he would be sweating less.

"But the cold weather is bad," he said. "When you see smoke from your breath, it is very bad."

With the Herd

He lives in Dar-es-Salaam now, but he grew up in Keratu, not far from Arusha, near Mount Kilimanjaro.

"Sometimes in the morning,

Super League Set for Scotland

GLASGOW, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Scotland will introduce a Super League next season in a bid to make its soccer more competitive and bring back the fans.

The financial future of most of the country's 38 league clubs hinges on the new setup.

"It's the most important step for Scottish football since the league was started," said league secretary Thomas Maule.

When the current season ends in April, Scotland's top 10 clubs will form a Super League, the premier division, and play each other four times next season.

The bottom eight teams in the current First Division, plus the leading six in the second, will make up a new First Division, with the other 14 clubs left to fight it out in next season's Second Division.

College Basketball

East

Army 69, Iowa 60.

Penn St. 85, Syracuse 61.

Niagara 71, Cornell 70 (ot).

St. Bonny, 109, St. Francis (NY) 69.

Boston Coll. 85, Providence 77.

Pittsburgh 78, Temple 61 (ot).

St. Peter's 79, Georgetown 68.

Middlebury 89, Norwich 32.

Frait 58, Concordia (NY) 51.

Queens Coll. 72, Lehman 58.

Bridgport 68, American Inter. 78.

Richmond 80, Central Conn. 78.

St. Joseph's (Pa.) 81, Seton Hall 60.

St. Kent's (Pa.) 81, Seton Hall 60.

South

Virginia 87, West Virginia 79.

Duke 112, Davidson 76.

Clemson 106, Citadel 75.

Georgetown 80, Wake Forest 91.

Jacksonville 68, Richmond 58.

Albion 64, Georgia Southern 61.

Midwest

Kansas 81, Colorado 69.

Marshall 107, DePaul 80.

Marquette 72, Xavier (Ohio) 55.

Kansas St. 106, Iowa St. 82.

Missouri (Ohio) 71, Dayton 62.

Ohio U. 75, Bowling Green 69.

Kent St. 62, Toledo 42.

Wilkesburg 80, Ohio Wesleyan 58.

Nio Grande 80, Seton Hall 60.

Nebraska 73, Oklahoma St. 58.

Southwest

Missouri 77, Oklahoma 65.

West

Pt. Lewis 73, Air Force 62.

La Verne 54, Whittier 62.

Paris Amusements

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO

Nightly at 10:30 p.m. and 0.15 a.m.

GRAND JEUX

MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

85¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 1/2 bottle of wine

132¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne and 1/2 bottle of wine

DINNER DANCE AT 8 p.m.

LE DAHU CHARCOAL Specialties

Open till 2 a.m.

359.72.68 Booking advised

10 Rue de la Tremouille (8e)

Calavados

CALAVADOS SAL 95-38

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS

Snack Bar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch

OYSTERS OUR SPECIALTY

40 Av. P. de la Serbelloni (Alameda 7)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - All George V

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division					
W	L	T	GF	GA	
Philadelphia	23	14	7	108	100
NY Rangers	20	14	0	89	104
Atlanta	15	24	7	142	143
NY Islanders	10	27	13	97	137
Central Division					
Chicago	25	13	7	108	127
St. Louis	24	21	4	125	142
Minnesota	18	22	0	144	153
San Jose	12	24	6	107	200
Pacific Division					
Los Angeles	29	8	13	169	103
Montreal	22	9	13	169	141
Pittsburgh	20	18	10	193	101
Detroit	12	28	0	137	197
Washington	4	40	1	112	244

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster; Pleau; Bredin; West, Lefebvre).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 3 (McDonough, C. Walker, 2, Neale, Stewart; Gny, Cormier).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster; Pleau; Bredin; West, Lefebvre).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 3 (McDonough, C. Walker, 2, Neale, Stewart; Gny, Cormier).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster; Pleau; Bredin; West, Lefebvre).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 3 (McDonough, C. Walker, 2, Neale, Stewart; Gny, Cormier).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster; Pleau; Bredin; West, Lefebvre).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 3 (McDonough, C. Walker, 2, Neale, Stewart; Gny, Cormier).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 3 (Sheehy, Caffery, Webster; Pleau; Bredin; West, Lefebvre).

Cleveland 6, Phoenix 3 (McDonough, C. Walker, 2, Neale, Stewart; Gny, Cormier).

